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Yoshioka et al.

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(54) **THREE-DIMENSIONAL STRUCTURE IN WHICH WIRING IS PROVIDED ON ITS SURFACE**

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(65) **Prior Publication Data**

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Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Continuation-in-part of application No. 13/836,706, filed on Mar. 15, 2013, now Pat. No. 8,759,148, which is a division of application No. 13/144,112, filed as application No. PCT/JP2010/050971 on Jan. 26, 2010, now Pat. No. 8,482,137.

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**
H01L 23/04 (2006.01)
G11B 5/48 (2006.01)

(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **G11B 5/486** (2013.01); **H01L 2224/24146** (2013.01); **H01L 2924/12044** (2013.01); **H01L 22/12** (2013.01); **H01L 23/3121** (2013.01); **H01L 21/565** (2013.01); **H01L 24/24** (2013.01);

(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

USPC 257/693, 730, 739, 780, 784, E23.142, 257/E27.026, E27.027
See application file for complete search history.

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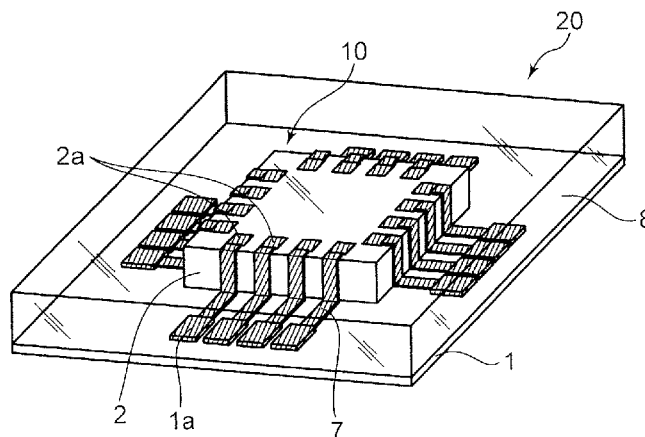
Primary Examiner — Jasmine Clark

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

One aspect of the present invention is a three-dimensional structure in which a wiring is formed on a surface, the three-dimensional structure having an insulating resin layer that contains a filler formed from at least one element selected from typical non-metal elements and typical metal elements, wherein a recessed gutter for wiring is formed on a surface of the insulating resin layer, and at least a part of a wiring conductor is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring.

2 Claims, 22 Drawing Sheets



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- H01L* 23/00 (2006.01)
H01L 25/065 (2006.01)
H01L 25/00 (2006.01)
H05K 1/11 (2006.01)
H05K 1/18 (2006.01)
H05K 3/18 (2006.01)
H01L 23/498 (2006.01)
H01L 21/48 (2006.01)
H01L 21/66 (2006.01)
H01L 23/31 (2006.01)
H01L 21/56 (2006.01)
H01L 23/14 (2006.01)
- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
- CPC *H01L*24/25 (2013.01); *H01L* 24/48 (2013.01); *H01L* 24/82 (2013.01); *H01L* 24/83 (2013.01); *H01L* 25/0655 (2013.01); *H01L* 25/0657 (2013.01); *H01L* 25/50 (2013.01); *H05K* 1/111 (2013.01); *H05K* 1/181 (2013.01); *H05K* 3/184 (2013.01); *H01L* 2224/16227 (2013.01); *H01L* 2224/16237 (2013.01); *H01L* 2224/48227 (2013.01); *H01L* 2224/2405 (2013.01); *H01L* 2224/24051 (2013.01); *H01L* 2224/24137 (2013.01); *H01L* 2224/24226 (2013.01); *H01L* 2224/245 (2013.01); *H01L* 2224/25175 (2013.01); *H01L* 2224/32225 (2013.01); *H01L* 2224/48091 (2013.01); *H01L* 2224/48227 (2013.01); *H01L* 2224/82039 (2013.01); *H01L* 2224/82101 (2013.01); *H01L* 2224/82931 (2013.01); *H01L* 2224/82947 (2013.01); *H01L* 2224/8385 (2013.01); *H01L* 2224/85 (2013.01); *H01L* 2224/92244 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/00015 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/01004 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/01005 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/01006 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/01011 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/01012 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/01013 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/01014 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/01015 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/01019 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/0102 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/01023 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/01027 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/01028 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/01029 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/0103 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/01033 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/01042 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/01046 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/01047 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/01051 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/01056 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/01057 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/01058 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/01075 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/01078 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/01079 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/01082 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/014 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/09701 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/10253 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/14 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/19041 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/19043 (2013.01); *H05K* 2201/0376 (2013.01); *H05K* 2201/09472 (2013.01); *H01L* 2225/06565 (2013.01); *H01L* 2225/06524 (2013.01); *H01L* 2225/06551 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/12041 (2013.01); *H01L* 2224/82009 (2013.01); *H05K* 2203/1461 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/1461 (2013.01); *H01L* 2224/82399 (2013.01); *H01L* 23/49866 (2013.01); *H01L* 24/32 (2013.01); *H01L* 2224/73267 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/15798 (2013.01); *H01L* 2924/3862 (2013.01); *H01L*
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- Office Action in U.S. Appl. No. 14/096,514, mail date is Jan. 28, 2015.

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FIG.1A

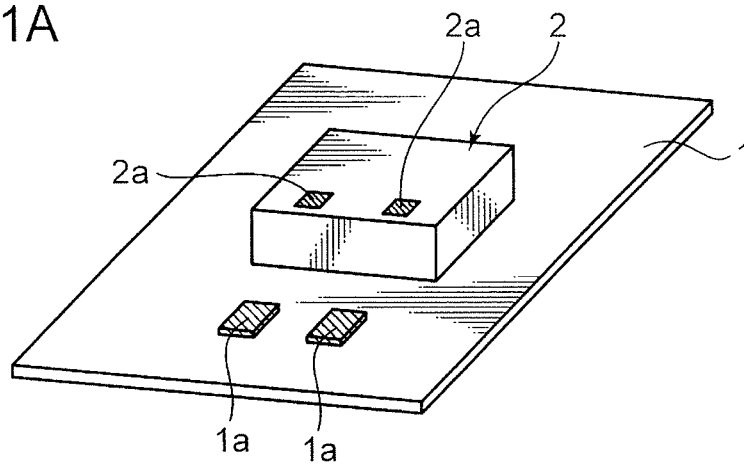


FIG.1B

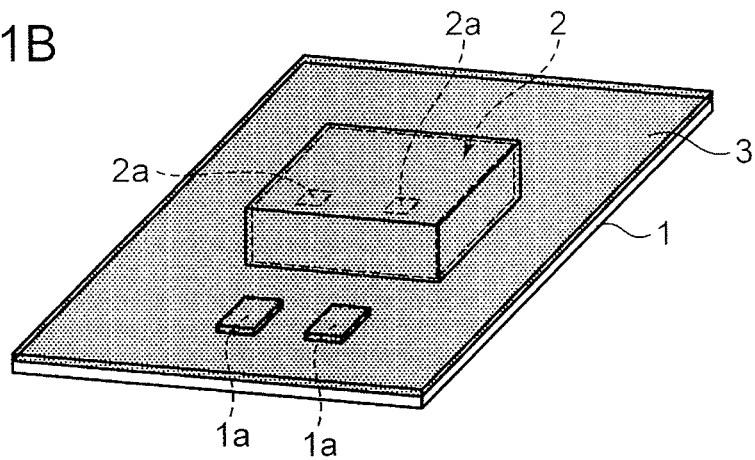


FIG.1C

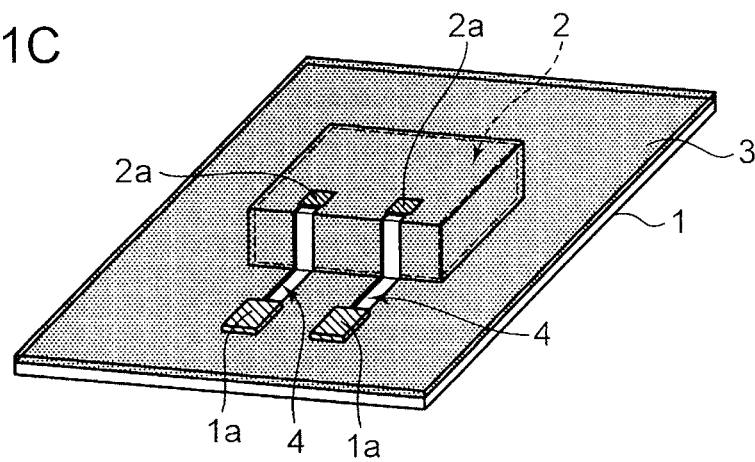


FIG.2A

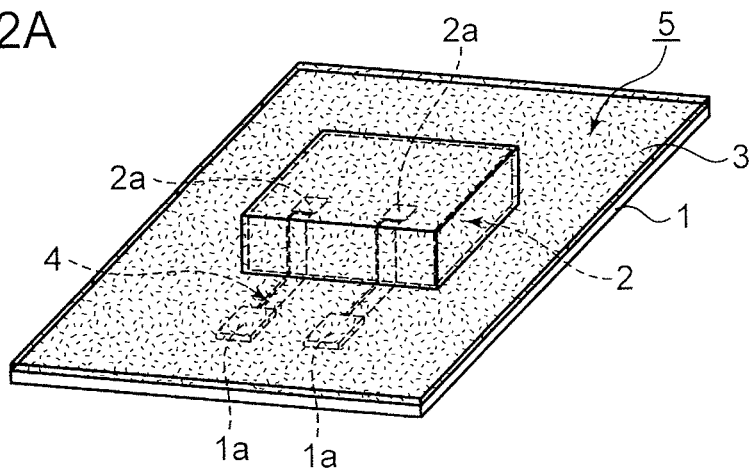


FIG.2B

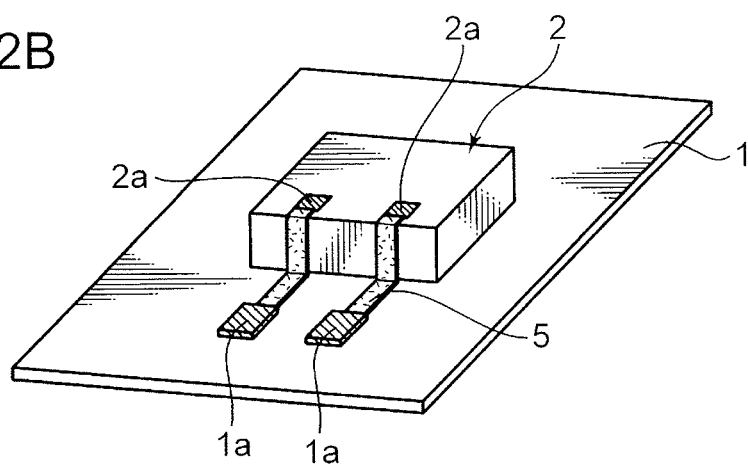


FIG.2C

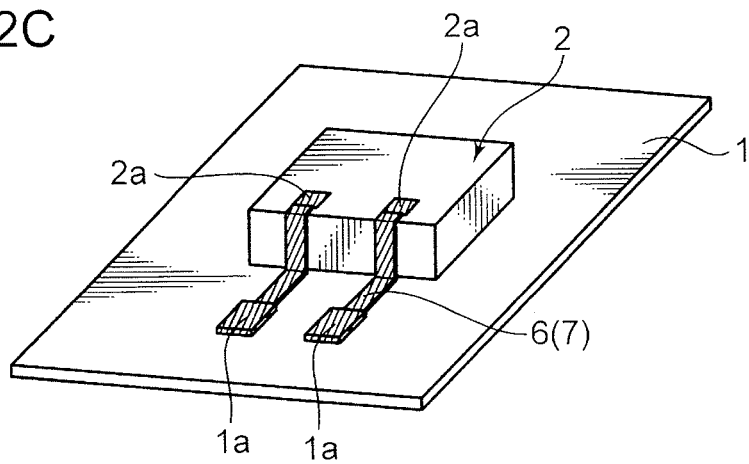


FIG.3

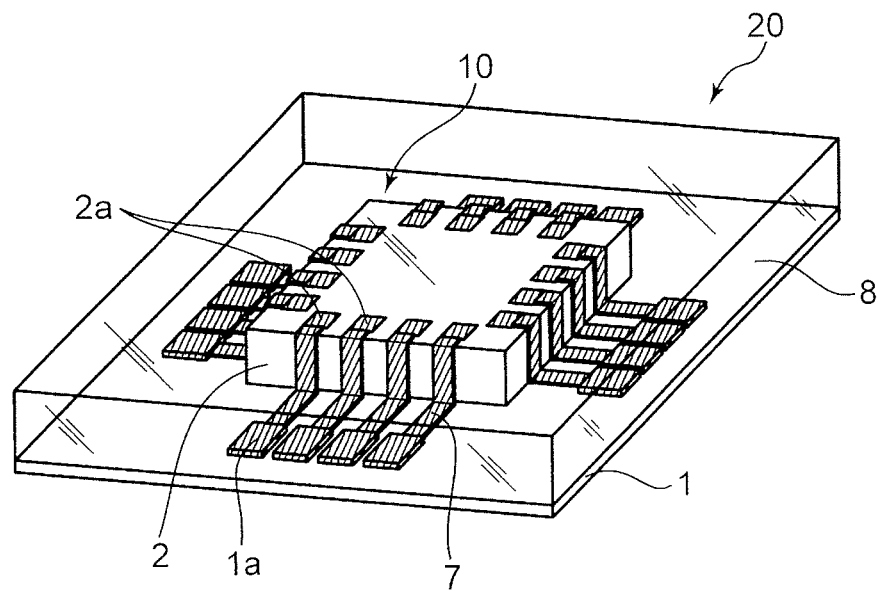


FIG.4A

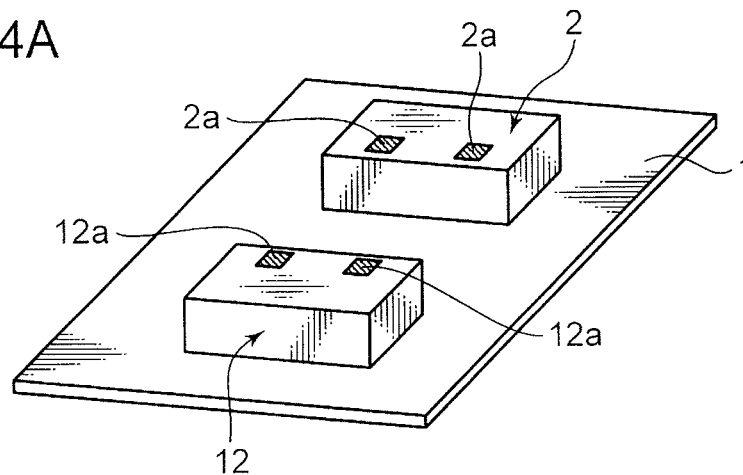


FIG.4B

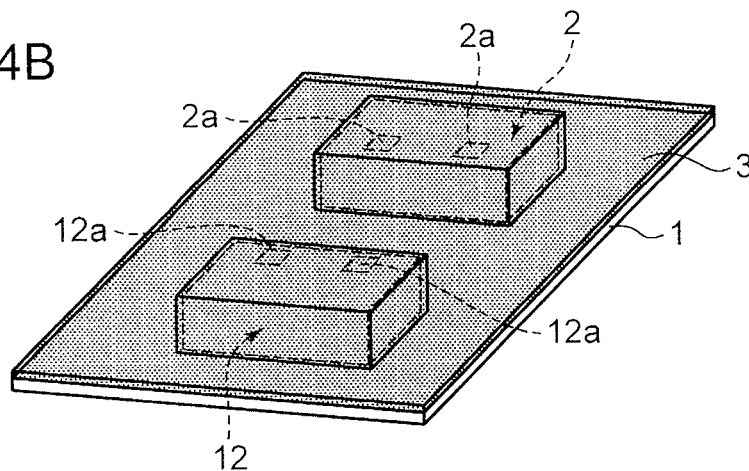


FIG.4C

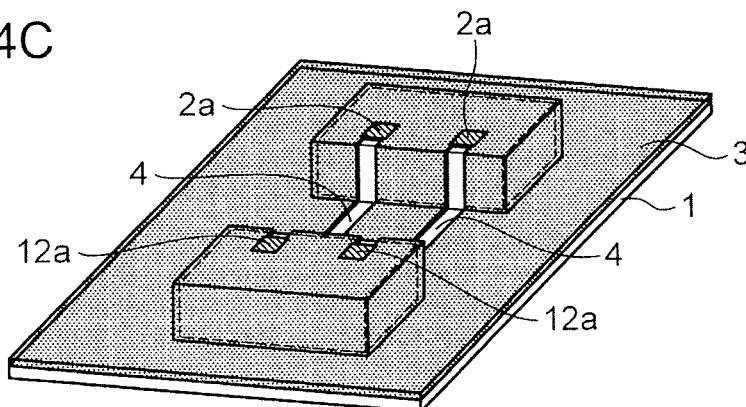


FIG.5A

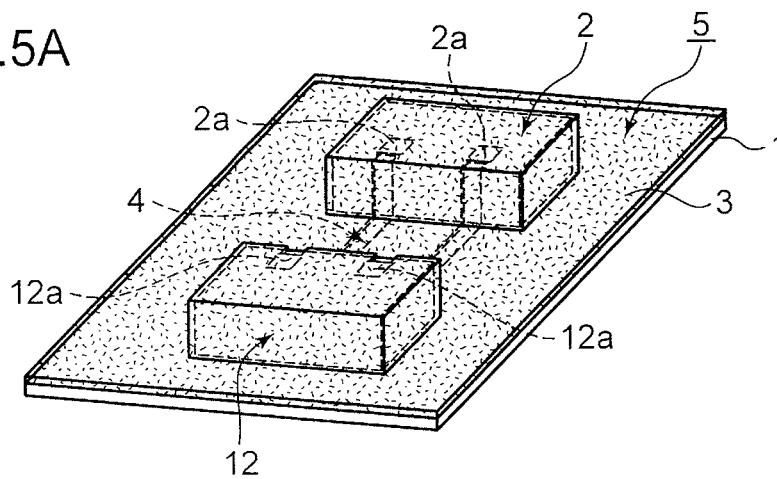


FIG.5B

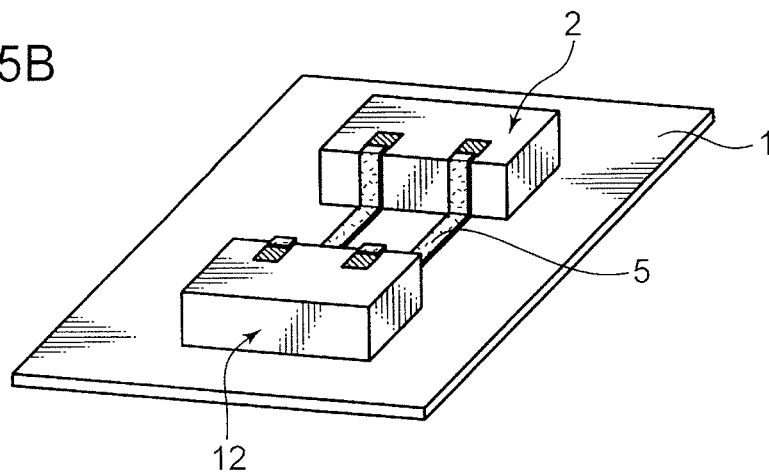


FIG.5C

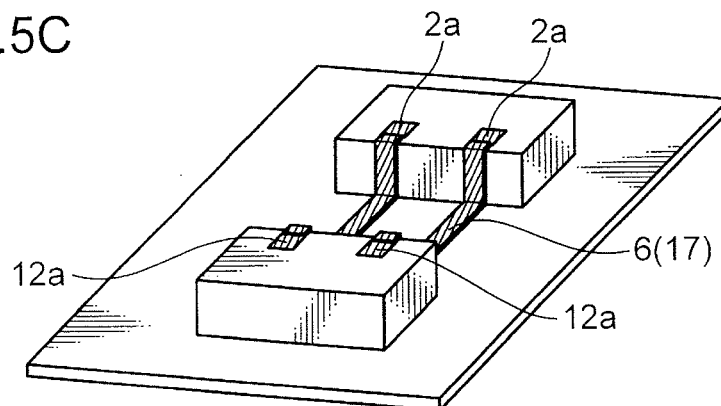


FIG. 6

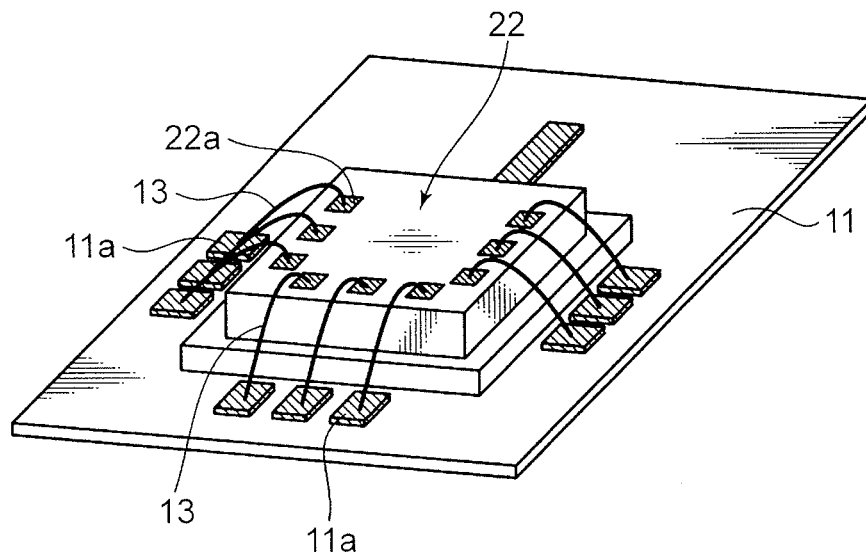


FIG.7

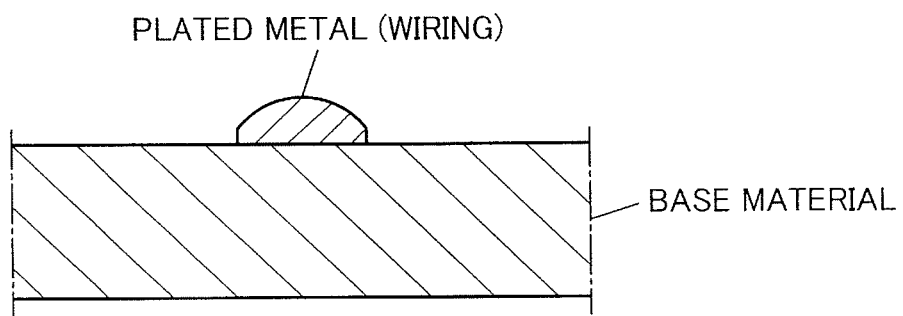


FIG.8A

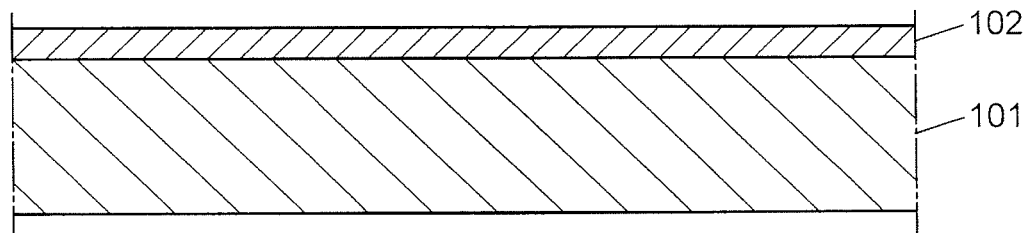


FIG.8B

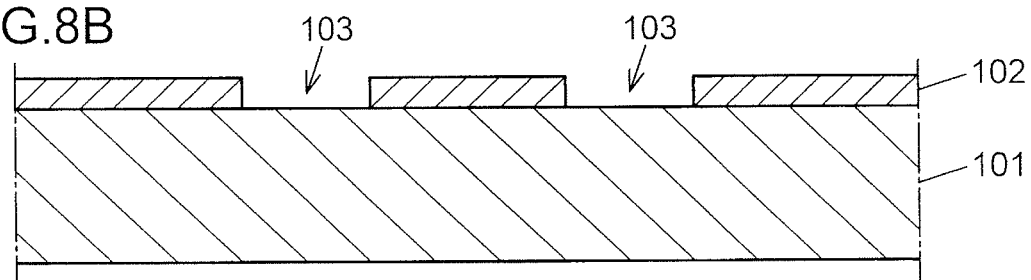


FIG.8C

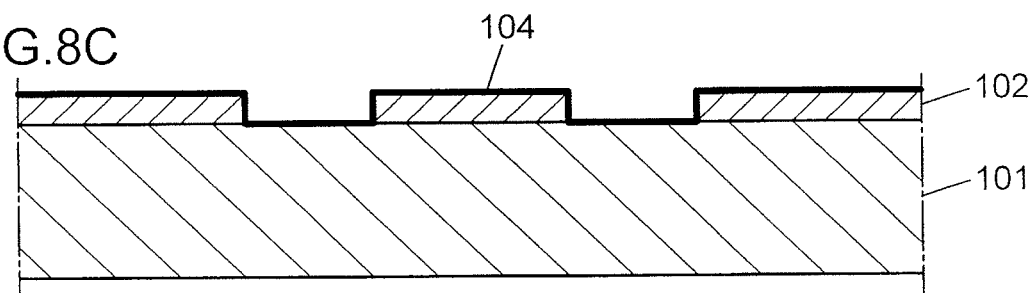


FIG.8D

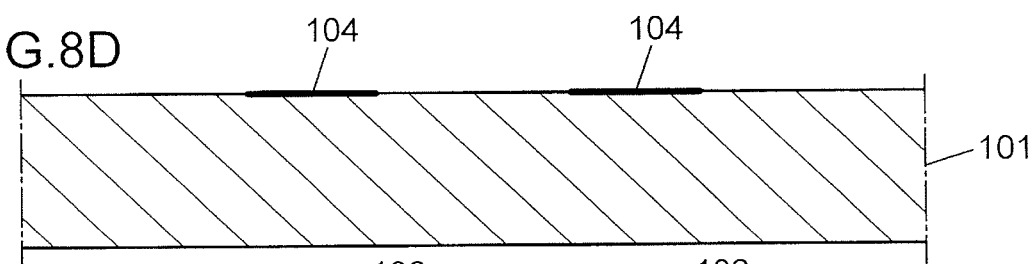


FIG.8E

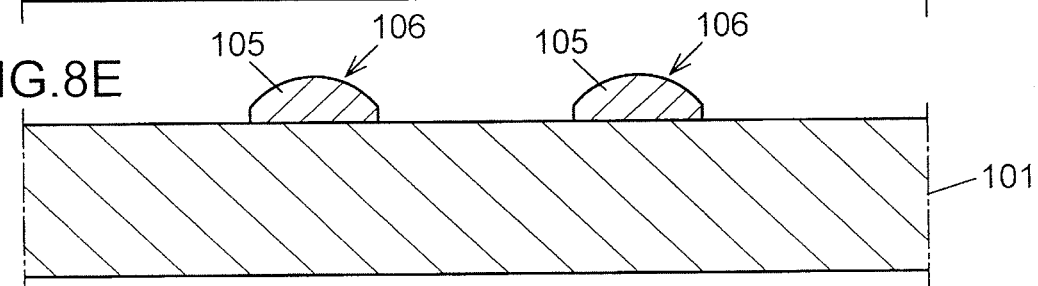


FIG.9A

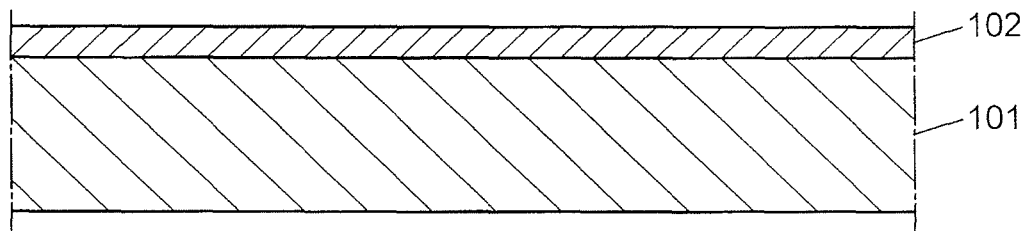


FIG.9B

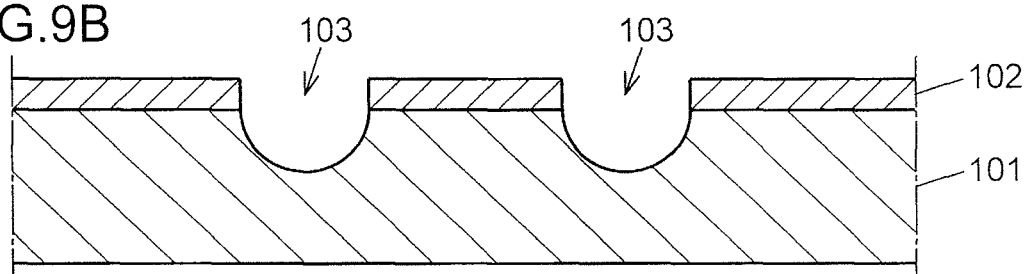


FIG.9C

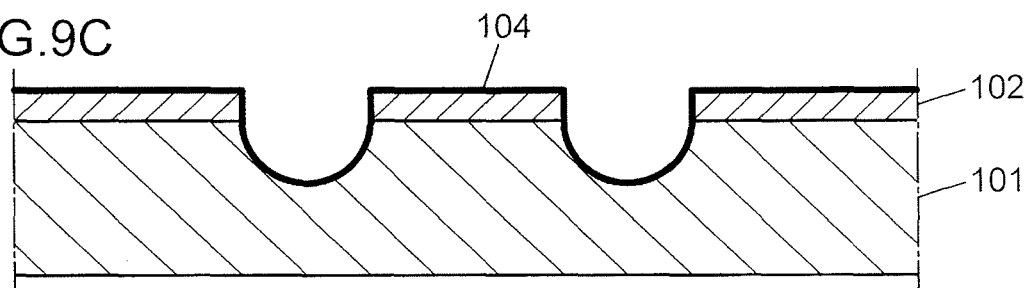


FIG.9D

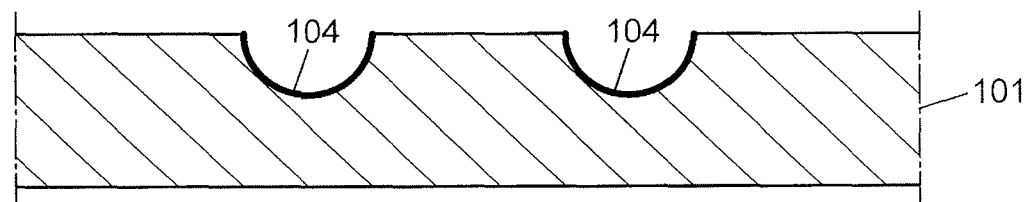


FIG.9E

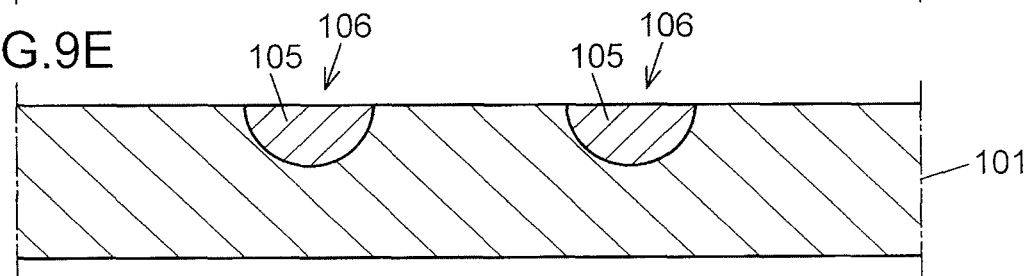


FIG.10A

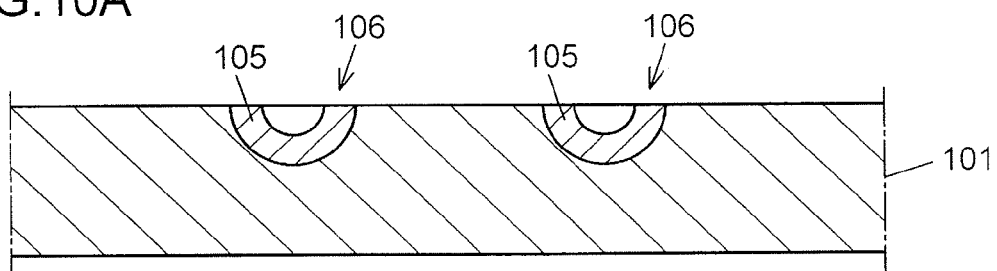


FIG.10B

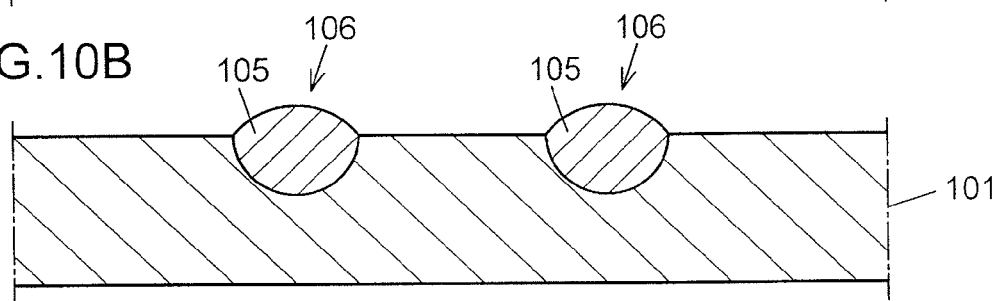


FIG.10C

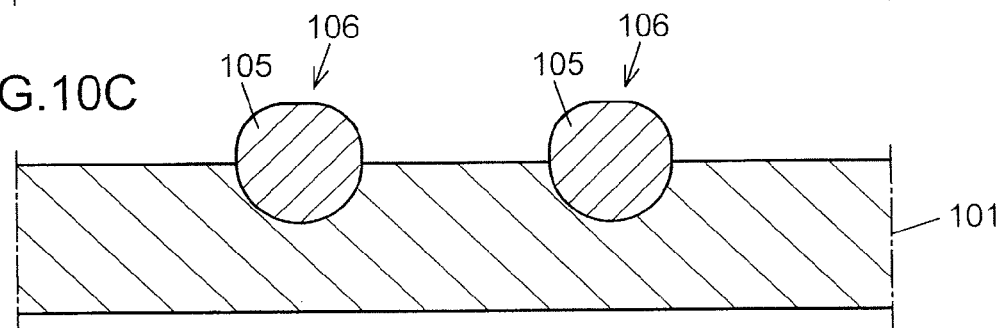


FIG.11A

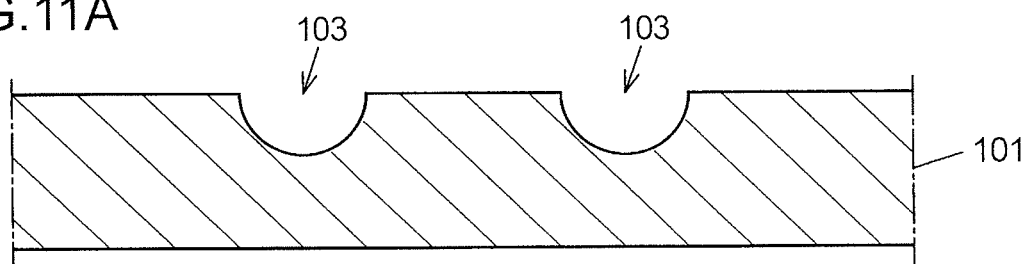


FIG.11B

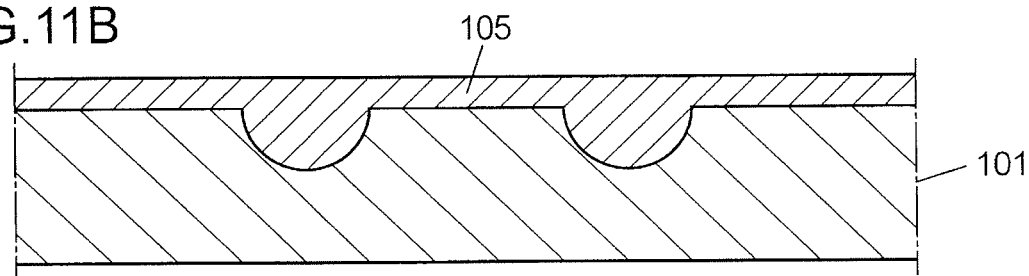


FIG.11C

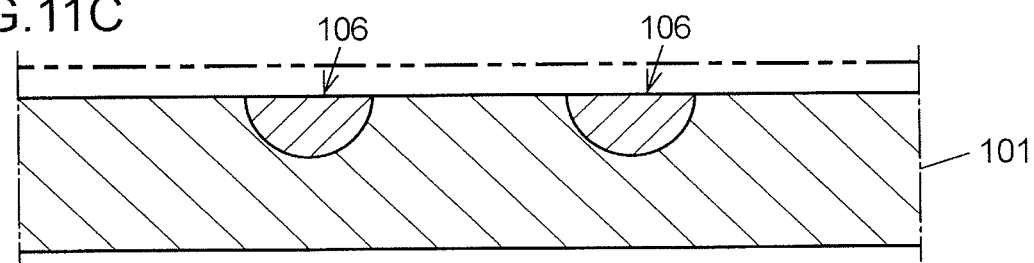


FIG.12

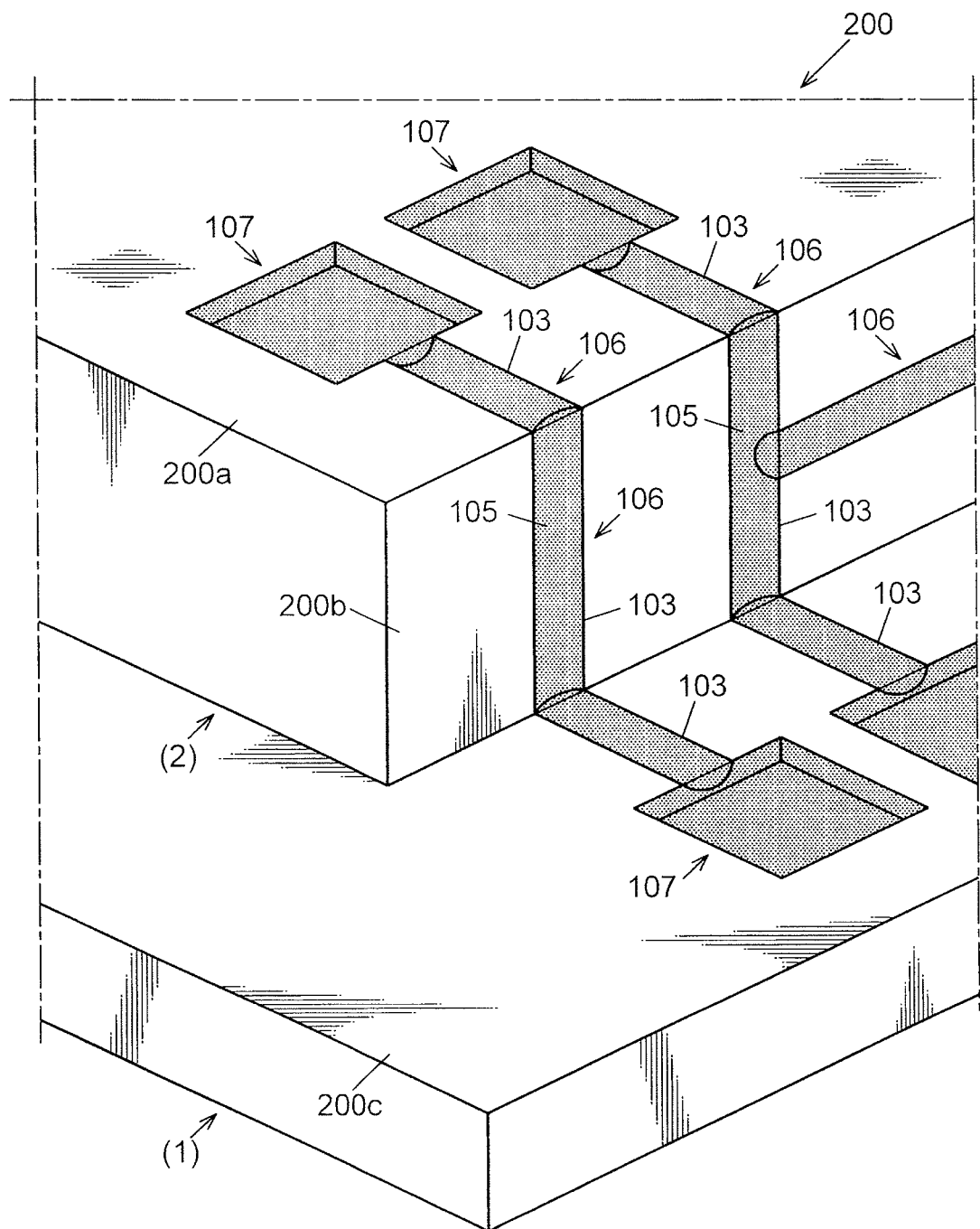


FIG.13

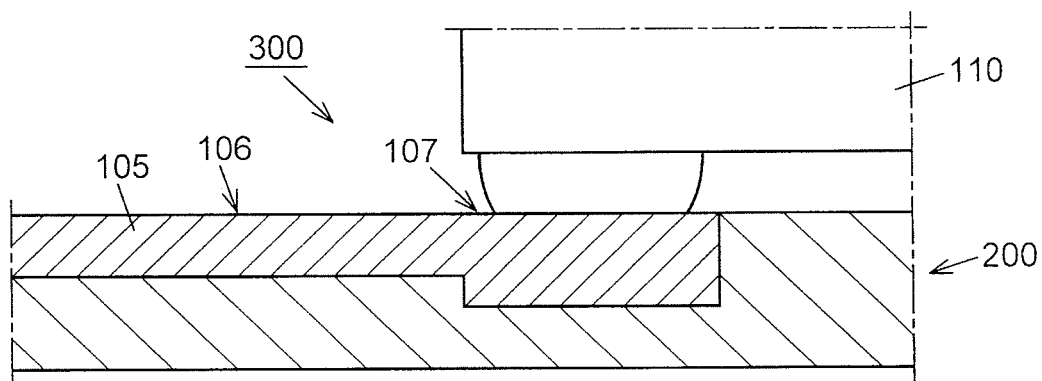


FIG.14A

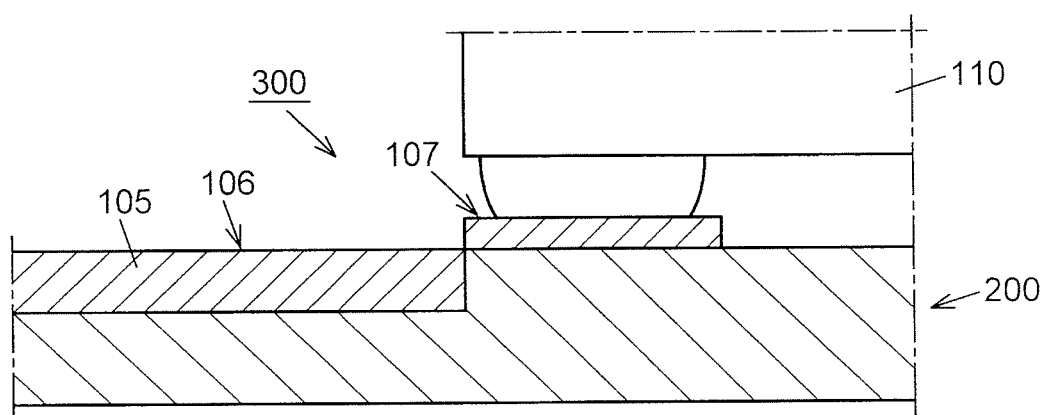


FIG.14B

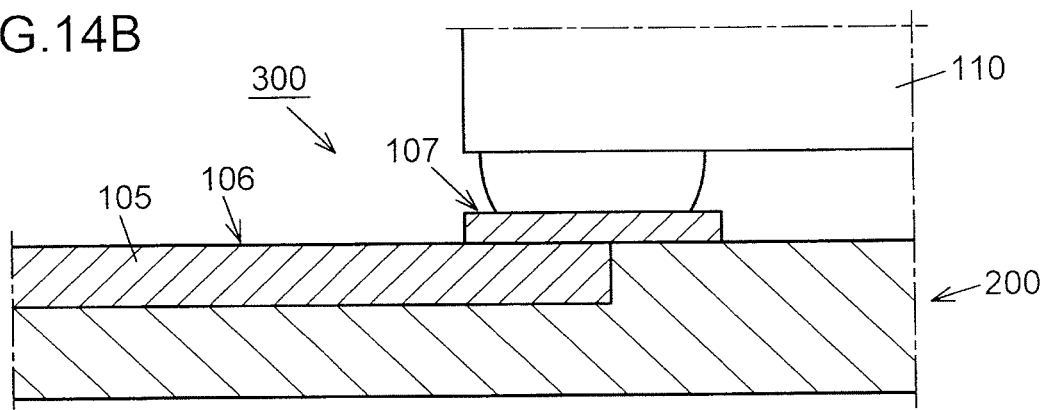


FIG.15

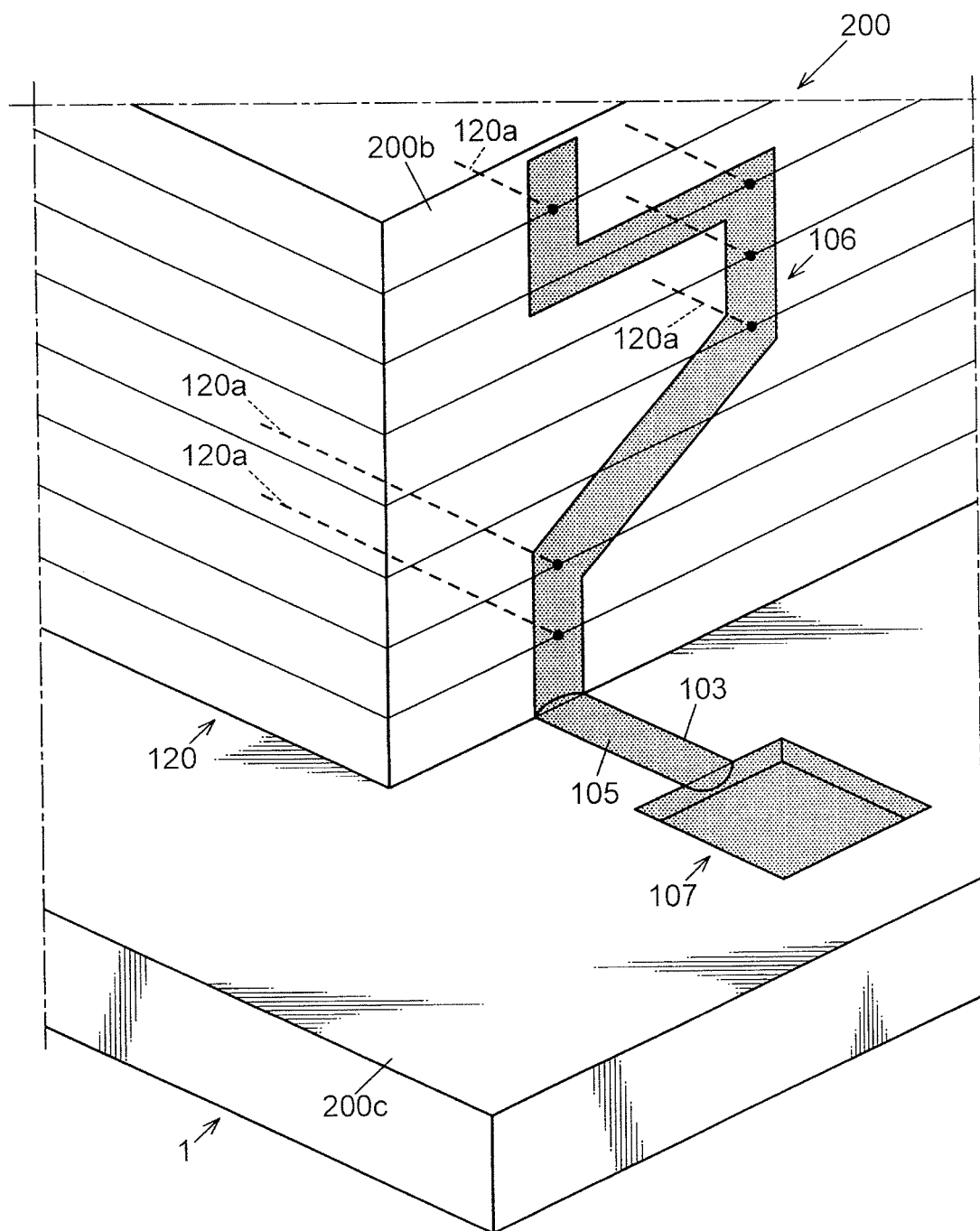


FIG.16

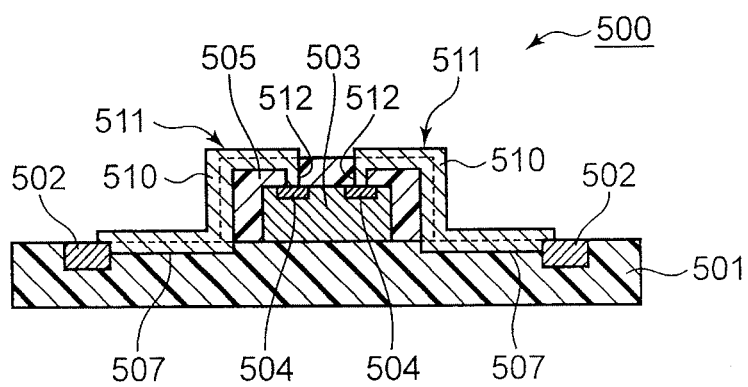


FIG.17A

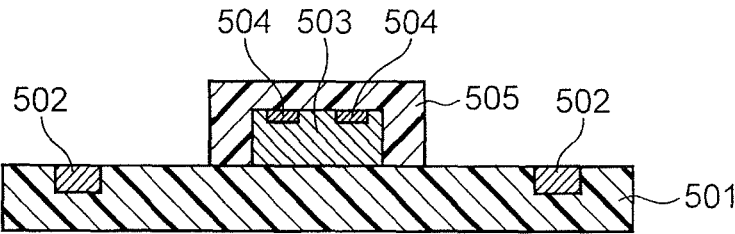


FIG.17B

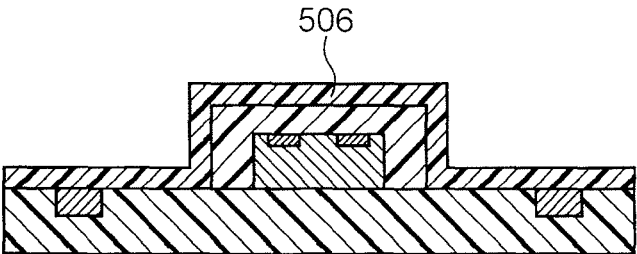


FIG.17C

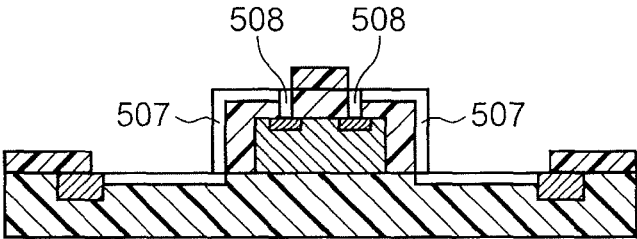


FIG.18A

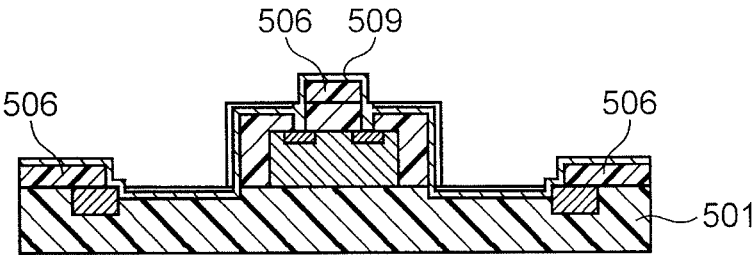


FIG.18B

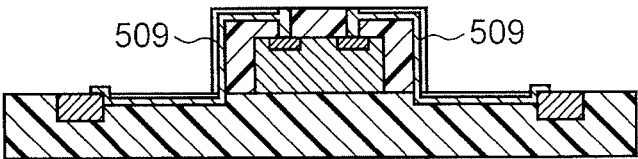


FIG.18C

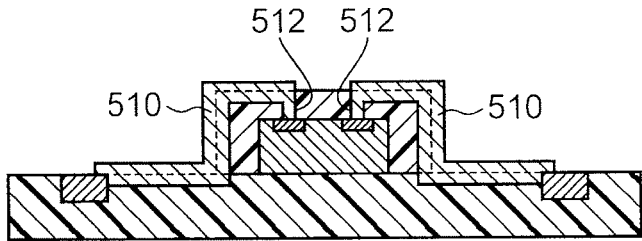


FIG.19A

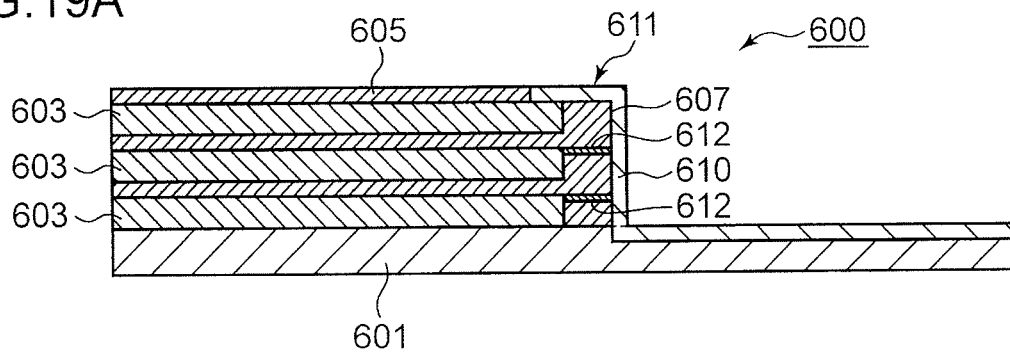


FIG.19B

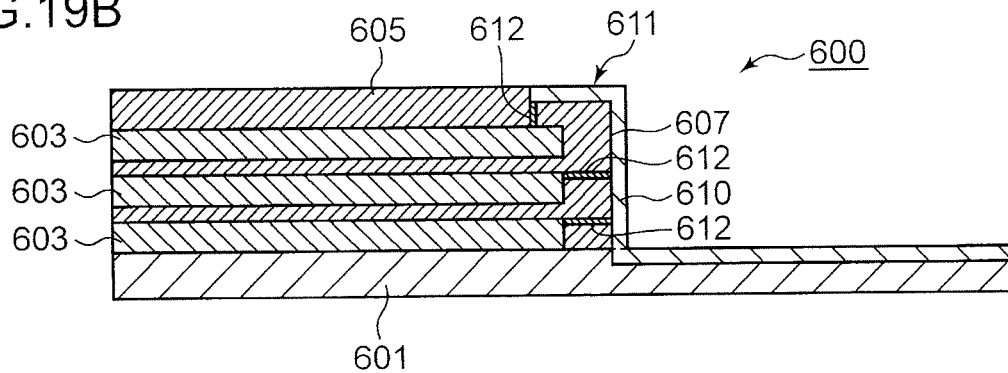


FIG.19C

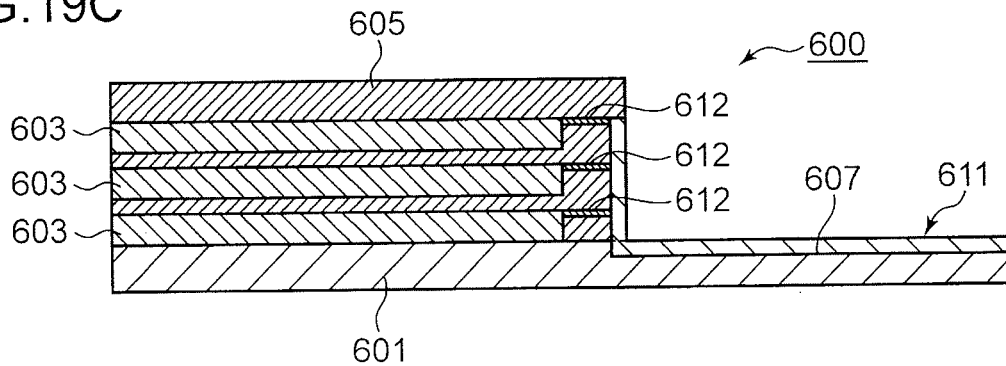


FIG.20

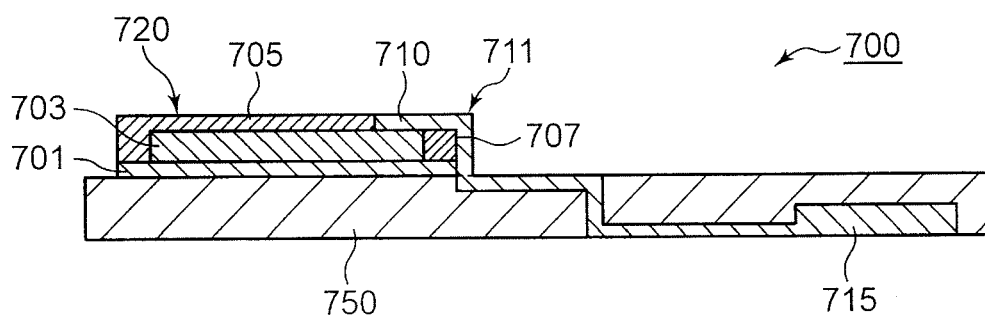


FIG.21

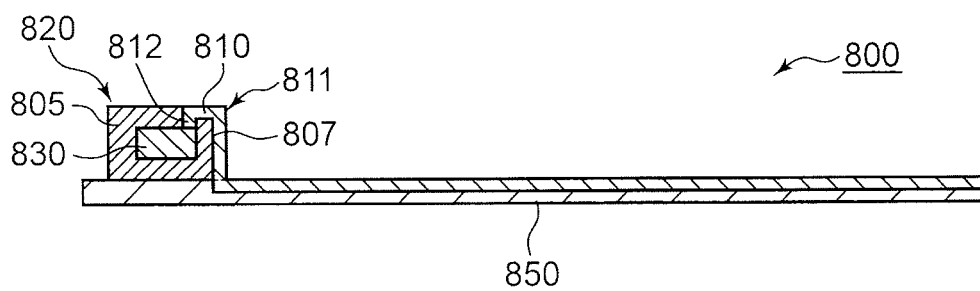


FIG.22

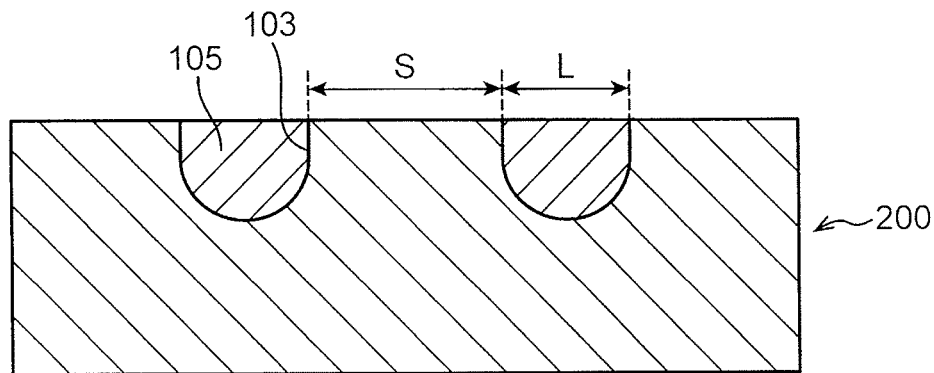


FIG.23

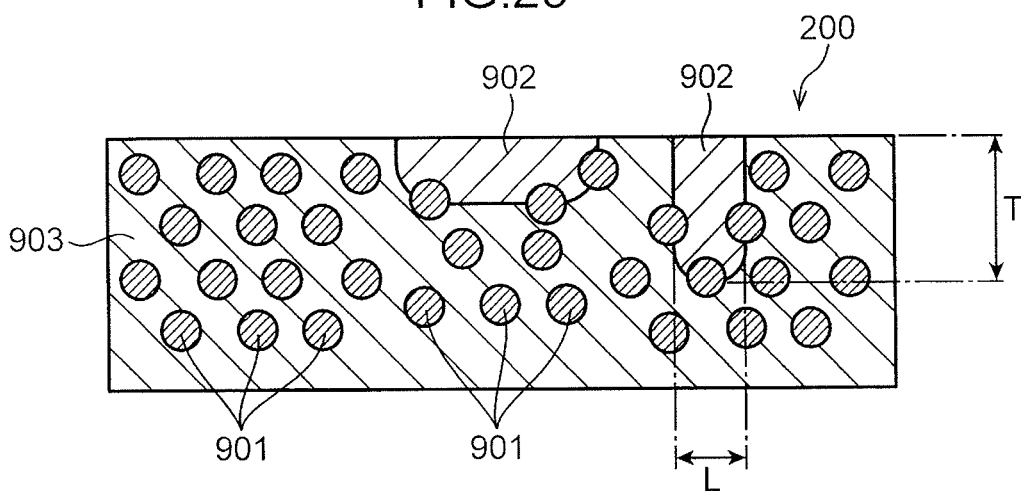
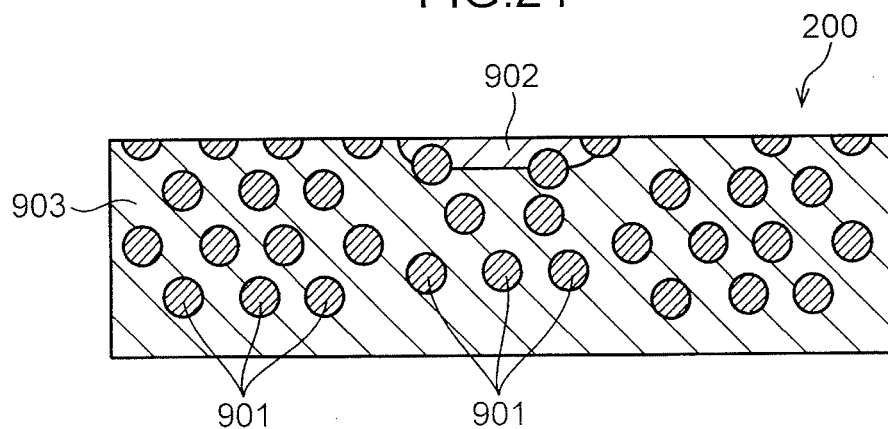


FIG.24



THREE-DIMENSIONAL STRUCTURE IN WHICH WIRING IS PROVIDED ON ITS SURFACE

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. application Ser. No. 13/836,706, filed Mar. 15, 2013, which is a divisional application of U.S. Patent application Ser. No. 13/144,112, filed Jul. 12, 2011, now U.S. Patent No. 8,482,137, which is a U.S. National Stage Application of International Application No. PCT/JP2010/050971, filed Jan. 26, 2010, the disclosures of which are expressly incorporated by reference herein. The International Application was not published under PCT Article 21(2) in English.

This application claims priority of Japanese Patent Application Nos. 2009-253131, filed Nov. 4, 2009 and 2009-015052, filed Jan. 27, 2009, the disclosures of which are expressly incorporated by reference herein.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a three-dimensional structure such as a semiconductor device in which a wiring is provided on its surface.

BACKGROUND ART

Conventionally, a semiconductor device in which a semiconductor chip is mounted on an insulating base material is well known. As the method of mounting a semiconductor chip on an insulating base material and electrically connecting the semiconductor chip to an electrode pad formed on the insulating base material surface, the wire bonding method is widely used.

The wire connection method based on wire bonding is a method, as shown in FIG. 6, of mutually connecting a bonding pad 22a formed on an upper surface of a semiconductor chip 22 and an electrode pad 11a on the side of an insulating base material 11 via a wire 13 formed from gold, copper or the like and having a diameter of several 10 μm . More specifically, this is a method of connecting a wire protruding from the tip of a capillary through a through-hole formed at the center of a movable capillary to one pad with the ultrasonic combination thermocompression bonding method, and thereafter moving the capillary to the other pad while pulling the wire out from the through hole, and connecting the wire to the pad with the ultrasonic combination thermocompression bonding method while pressing the wire and the capillary against the other pad, and simultaneously breaking the wire.

According to the wire bonding method, as shown in FIG. 6, the bonding pad 22a formed on the surface of the semiconductor chip 22 and the electrode pad 11a on the surface of the insulating base material 11 are mutually wire-connected with the wire having a diameter of roughly several 10 μm . This kind of method entails the following problems.

Under normal circumstances, in the production process of a semiconductor device, after the wire bonding process, the surface of the semiconductor chip is sealed with a seal material in order to protect the semiconductor chip, and then packaged. The seal material that is used in the foregoing sealing step usually contains large amounts of inorganic filling material so as to provide sufficient insulation or to increase the dimensional stability. Thus, the seal material containing large amounts of inorganic filling material as described above has extremely inferior fluidity. Consequently, after inserting a base material mounted with a semiconductor chip into a mold and thereafter filling the seal material inside the mold, it is necessary to perform the mold-

ing at an extremely high pressure. In such case, considerably external force is applied to the wire used for the bonding, and there was a problem in that the reliability of the semiconductor device would be impaired due to the breakage or damage of the wire. In order to resolve this kind of problem, measures of increasing the wire diameter are also being adopted. Nevertheless, expensive gold is often used as the wire. Thus, increasing the wire diameter means increased costs. In addition, with the wire bonding method, since the wire spacing cannot be narrowed in consideration of the sweep amount of the wire, there is a problem in that the wiring density is low.

As an alternative method to the wire bonding, for example, the method described in following Non-Patent Document 1 is known. The outline is specifically explained. (1) Foremost, a semiconductor chip that is fixed on a flexible substrate is coated with a silicon oxide film. Subsequently, an organic film for flattening the silicon oxide film surface is formed. Subsequently, a metal mask is used to remove the silicon oxide film on the surface of the bonding pad of the semiconductor chip surface and the surface of the electrode pad formed on the flexible substrate, and the organic film. (2) Subsequently, only the organic film of the other portions is removed. (3) Subsequently, plating seeds are attached to the entire surface, and a resist for plating is additionally formed so as to cover the plating seeds. Subsequently, a silicon oxide film is additionally formed on the surface of the resist for plating. Subsequently, an organic film for flattening the silicon oxide film surface is formed once again. (4) Subsequently, a metal mask is used to remove the silicon oxide film and the organic film along a path of the portion connecting the bonding pad and the electrode pad where the wiring should be formed. (5) Subsequently, with the silicon oxide film as the mask, the plating seeds are exposed by removing the resist for plating of the portions where the silicon oxide film is not formed. (6) Finally, by performing plating processing, plating is formed only at the portion where the plating seeds remain based on the foregoing steps, and a wiring is thereby formed.

There is also known another conventional technique of using a CMP method (Chemical Mechanical Polishing method) to form a circuit board embedded with a circuit layer comprising a conductor (e.g., Patent Document 1).

In the CMP method, first a surface of an insulating base material is laser-machined to form a circuit groove (trench portion). Next, an electroless plating coating is formed over the entire surface of the insulating base material including this circuit groove. Then, a voltage is applied to this electroless plating coating to form an electrolytic plating coating on the entire surface of the insulating base material. Thereafter, sections of the electrolytic plating coating and the electroless plating coating that are present above the insulating base material are polished and removed using a polisher, to expose the surface of the insulating base material.

Especially if the insulating base material contains a filler, the filler would be exposed on the surface of the insulating base material and destroyed as a result of the polishing process mentioned above. Consequently, the filler on the surface would not be able to keep its original shape. When the filler is exposed, particles thereof would be likely to spread and cause contamination in the subsequent steps. Moreover, as a result of polishing the surface of the insulating base material, microcracks could form from the filler exposed on the surface. The destroyed filler that is exposed on the surface of the insulating base material is likely to deteriorate the characteristics of the base material, such as its thermal expandability and strength.

Non-Patent Document 1: Reference handout of MEMS-Semiconductor Lateral Wiring Technique (Lecture of Mr. Mitsumasa Koyanagi, Professor of Tohoku University,

Graduate School of Engineering) in Co-Hosted Program of 19th Micromachine/MEMS Exhibition of Fine MEMS Project Interim Result Presentation (Jul. 31, 2008 at Tokyo Big Site)

Patent Document 1: Japanese Patent Application Publication No. 2000-49162

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention aims to resolve the foregoing problems in the wiring bonding that was conventionally used for connecting the semiconductor chip disposed on the insulating base material surface to the electrode pad formed on the insulating base material surface, and its object is to form, with an easy process, a wiring capable of inhibiting the breakage or damage of the wire during the sealing performed with the resin seal material.

Moreover, another object of this invention is to improve the adhesive strength of the wiring relative to a three-dimensional structure in which a wiring is provided on its structure, and consequently reduce problems such as the falling, dislocation and disconnection of the wiring. Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a three-dimensional structure (a circuit board etc.) of high precision that can prevent the characteristics of a base material from being deteriorated by a destroyed and exposed filler therein and accomplish high adhesiveness of a circuit layer.

One aspect of the present invention is a method of mounting a semiconductor chip for electrically connecting a bonding pad, which is provided on a surface of a semiconductor chip disposed on an insulating base material surface, to an electrode pad corresponding to the bonding pad formed on the insulating base material surface, the method comprising: a coating forming step of forming a resin coating on a surface of a path connecting the bonding pad and the electrode pad; a wiring gutter forming step of forming, by laser beam machining, a wiring gutter having a depth that is equal to or greater than a thickness of the resin coating along the path for connecting the bonding pad and the electrode pad; a catalyst depositing step of depositing a plating catalyst or a precursor thereof on a surface of the wiring gutter; a coating removing step of removing the resin coating by causing this coating to dissolve or swell in a predetermined liquid; and a plating processing step of forming, after the resin coating is removed, an electroless plating coating only at a site where the plating catalyst or a plating catalyst formed from the plating catalyst precursor remains.

Another aspect of the present invention is a three-dimensional structure in which a wiring is formed on a surface, wherein, on the surface of the three-dimensional structure, a recessed gutter for wiring is formed, extending between mutually intersecting adjacent faces or on a planar surface or a curved surface of the three-dimensional structure, and wherein at least a part of a wiring conductor is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring.

Yet another aspect of the present invention is a three-dimensional structure in which a wiring is formed on a surface, the three-dimensional structure having an insulating resin layer that contains a filler formed from at least one element selected from typical non-metal elements and typical metal elements, wherein a recessed gutter for wiring is formed on a surface of the insulating resin layer, and at least a part of a wiring conductor is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring.

The objects, aspects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more evident based on the ensuing detailed explanation and the appended drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1A to FIG. 1C are diagrams explaining the first half of the processes in the method of mounting a semiconductor chip according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2A to FIG. 2C are diagrams explaining the second half of the processes in the method of mounting a semiconductor chip according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram of the semiconductor device that is obtained by using the method of mounting a semiconductor chip according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 4A to FIG. 4C are diagrams explaining the first half of the processes in the method of connecting semiconductor chips according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5A to FIG. 5C are diagrams explaining the second half of the processes in the method of connecting semiconductor chips according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 6 is a schematic diagram schematically showing the mounting configuration of a conventional semiconductor device that is wire-connected based on the wire bonding method.

FIG. 7 is a diagram showing the state on the base material surface of the three-dimensional wiring obtained with the method described in Non-Patent Document 1.

FIG. 8A to FIG. 8E are process charts corresponding to FIG. 1B to FIG. 1C or FIG. 4B to FIG. 4C and FIG. 2A to FIG. 2C or FIG. 5A to FIG. 5C in cases of forming a wiring gutter having a depth that is the same as the thickness of the resin coating.

FIG. 9A to FIG. 9E are process charts corresponding to FIG. 1B to FIG. 1C or FIG. 4B to FIG. 4C and FIG. 2A to FIG. 2C or FIG. 5A to FIG. 5C in cases of forming a wiring gutter having a depth that is greater than the thickness of the resin coating.

FIG. 10A to FIG. 10C are diagrams showing modified examples of the wiring obtained in FIG. 9E.

FIG. 11A to FIG. 11C are process charts showing the wiring forming method using CMP treatment.

FIG. 12 is an enlarged perspective view showing the relevant part of the three-dimensional structure in which a wiring is provided on its surface according to the third embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 13 is an enlarged cross section showing a specific example of the configuration of the pad part in the three-dimensional structure.

FIG. 14A is an enlarged cross section showing an undesirable example of the configuration of the pad part in the three-dimensional structure, and FIG. 14B is an enlarged cross section showing a favorable example thereof.

FIG. 15 is an enlarged perspective view showing the relevant part of the three-dimensional structure in which a wiring is provided on its surface according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 16 is a cross section showing the three-dimensional structure in which a wiring is provided on its surface (semiconductor device in which the semiconductor chip mounted on the insulating base material is coated with insulating resin) according to the fifth embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 17A to FIG. 17C are cross sections explaining the first half of the processes in the method of producing the three-dimensional structure according to the fifth embodiment.

FIG. 18A to FIG. 18C are cross sections explaining the second half of the processes in the method of producing the three-dimensional structure according to the fifth embodiment.

FIG. 19A to FIG. 19C are cross sections showing mutually different examples of the three-dimensional structure in which a wiring is provided on its surface (semiconductor device in which the semiconductor chip mounted on the insulating base material is coated with insulating resin) according to the sixth embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 20 is a cross section of a memory card as a specific example of the three-dimensional structure in which a wiring is provided on its surface (semiconductor device in which the semiconductor chip mounted on the insulating base material is coated with insulating resin) according to the seventh embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 21 is a cross section showing the magnetic head as a specific example of the three-dimensional structure in which a wiring is provided on its surface (electrical device in which the passive element is coated with insulating resin) according to the eighth embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 22 is a simplified diagram explaining a wiring width (L) and a distance between wirings (S) according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 23 is an enlarged cross section showing the relevant part of the three-dimensional structure in which a wiring is provided on its surface according to yet another embodiment of the third embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 24 is a cross section showing an example of a circuit board according to conventional technology.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

According to studies conducted by the present inventors, a wiring for connecting the electrode pad of the substrate surface and the bonding pad of the chip surface can be formed without using wire bonding based on the method described in Non-Patent Document 1. Nevertheless, this kind of method is unsuitable for mass production since complex, multiple processes are required. The present invention was devised based on the results of the foregoing studies. The embodiments for implementing this invention are now explained in detail.

(First Embodiment)

The preferred embodiments of the method of mounting a semiconductor chip according to the present invention are now explained with reference to the drawings.

FIG. 1 and FIG. 2 are schematic diagrams explaining the respective processes in the method of mounting a semiconductor chip of this embodiment. Note that, in FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, 1 represents an insulating base material, 1a represents an electrode pad, 2 represents a semiconductor chip, 2a represents a bonding pad, 3 represents a resin coating, 4 represents a wiring gutter, 5 represents a plating catalyst, 6 represents an electroless plating coating, and 7 represents a wiring.

In the production method of this embodiment, as shown in FIG. 1A, foremost, an insulating base material 1 mounted with a semiconductor chip 2 in a predetermined chip mounting area is prepared.

Note that the semiconductor chip 2 is fixed to the predetermined chip mounting area on the surface of the insulating base material 1 using an adhesive or the like, and the adhesive surface is filled with resin so that no gaps will remain. Note that, as will be clarified later, in order to prevent the wiring 7

made of an electroless plating coating 6 from becoming directly formed on the silicon wafer (especially its side face that was subject to dicing) of the semiconductor chip 2, for example, it would be more preferable to at least preliminarily cover the part of the semiconductor chip 2 where the wiring 7 will be formed with an insulating organic material such as resin or an insulating organic material such as ceramics as represented by silica (SiO₂).

There is no particular limitation in the semiconductor chip, and an IC (Integrated Circuit), an LSI (Large Scale Integration), a VLSI (Very Large Scale Integration), or a light-emitting semiconductor chip such as an LED chip may be used.

Subsequently, as shown in FIG. 1B, a resin coating 3 is formed on the surface of the semiconductor chip 2 and the insulating base material 1 (coating forming step).

As the insulating base material 1, various organic base materials and inorganic base materials that have been conventionally used for mounting a semiconductor chip can be used without particular limitation. As specific examples of the organic base material, base materials made of epoxy resin, acrylic resin, polycarbonate resin, polyimide resin, polyphenylene sulfide resin and the like can be used. The mode of the base material may be a sheet, a film, a prepreg, a three-dimensionally shaped compact or the like, and there is no particular limitation. There is no particular limitation in the thickness of the insulating base material 1. In the case of a sheet, a film or a prepreg, for example, the thickness is 10 to 200 μm, and more preferably around 20 to 100 μm.

As the method of forming the resin coating 3, there is no particular limitation so as long as it is a method which at least forms the resin coating 3 on the surface of a path connecting the respective electrode pads 1a and the respective bonding pads 2a on the surface of the insulating base material 1 and the surface of the semiconductor chip 2. Specifically, for example, adopted may be a method of applying and subsequently drying a liquid material capable of forming the resin coating 3 on the entire surface where the semiconductor chip 2 of the insulating base material 1 is disposed as shown in FIG. 1B. Moreover, as a separate method, adopted may be a method of transferring the resin coating 3 that was formed on the support base material in advance to the surface of the insulating base material 1. There is no particular limitation on the method of applying a resin fluid. Specifically, the dipping method or the spray method may be used.

The thickness of the resin coating 3 is 10 μm or less and preferably 5 μm or less, and 0.1 μm or more and preferably 1 μm or more. If the thickness is too thick, the dimension accuracy tends to deteriorate upon partially removing the resin coating 3 with laser beam machining, and, if the thickness is too thin, the formation of a coating with a uniform film thickness tends to be difficult.

As the material for forming the resin coating 3, any resin material that can be removed by dissolving or swelling in the removal process described later can be used without particular limitation. Specifically, for example, resist resin that is used in the field of photoresist or resin with a high swelling level relative to a predetermined liquid and which can be peeled by swelling can be used.

As specific examples of the resist resin, there are, for example, photocurable epoxy resin, etching resist, polyester resin, and rhodine resin.

Moreover, as the swellable resin, preferably used is swellable resin having a swelling level relative to a predetermined liquid that is 50% or higher, or 100% or higher, or even 500% or higher. As specific examples of the foregoing resin, for example, diene elastomer such as styrene-butadiene copolymer, acrylic elastomer such as acrylic acid ester

copolymer, and polyester elastomer which have been adjusted to an intended swelling level by adjusting the degree of cross-linkage or the degree of gelation can be used.

The resin coating 3 is additionally explained in further detail.

As the resin coating (resist) 3, there is no particular limitation so as long as it can be removed in the removal process described later. The resin coating 3 is preferably a resin coating that can be easily removed by being dissolved or peeled from the surface of the insulating base material 1 as a result of being dissolved or swelled with a predetermined liquid. Specifically, for example, a coating made of soluble resin that can be easily dissolved in an organic solvent or an alkaline solution or a coating made of swellable resin that can be swelled in a predetermined liquid (swelling liquid) can be used. Note that the swellable resin coating includes, in addition to a resin coating which substantially does not dissolve in a predetermined liquid but can be easily peeled from the surface of the insulating base material 1 based on swelling, a resin coating which swells in a predetermined liquid and additionally in which at least a part thereof dissolves, and can be easily peeled from the surface of the insulating base material 1 based on such swelling and dissolution, and a resin coating which dissolves in a predetermined liquid, and can be easily peeled from the surface of the insulating base material 1 based on such dissolution. As a result of using this kind of resin coating, the resin coating 3 can be easily and favorably removed from the surface of the insulating base material 1. If the resin coating is collapsed upon removing the resin coating 3, there is a problem in that the plating catalyst 5 that is deposited on the resin coating 3 will scatter, and the scattered plating catalyst will be re-deposited on the insulating base material 1 and form unneeded plating at such portion. In this embodiment, the foregoing problem can be prevented since the resin coating 3 can be easily and favorably removed from the surface of the insulating base material 1.

There is no particular limitation on the method of forming the resin coating 3. Specifically, for example, a method of applying and subsequently drying a liquid material capable of forming the resin coating 3 on the surface of the insulating base material 1, or a method of transferring, to the surface of the insulating base material 1, the resin coating formed by applying and subsequently drying the liquid material on the support base material can be used. Moreover, as another method, a method of laminating a resin film made of a pre-formed resin coating 3 on the surface of the insulating base material 1 can also be used. Note that there is no particular limitation in the method of applying the liquid material. Specifically, for example, the conventionally known spin coat method and bar coater method can be used.

As the material for forming the resin coating 3, any resin material that can be easily removed by dissolution or swelling from the surface of the insulating base material 1 by dissolving or swelling in a predetermined liquid can be used without particular limitation. Preferably used is resin having a swelling level relative to a predetermined liquid that is 50% or higher, or 100% or higher, or even 500% or higher. Note that, if the swelling level is too low, the peeling of the resin coating tends to be difficult.

The swelling level (SW) of the resin coating can be obtained from the formula of "swelling level $SW = \{(m(a) - m(b))/m(b)\} \times 100(\%)$ " based on the pre-swelling weight $m(b)$ and the post-swelling weight $m(a)$.

This kind of resin coating 3 can be easily formed based on a method of applying and subsequently drying a suspension or an emulsion of an elastomer on the surface of the insulating base material 1, or a method of transferring, to the surface of

the insulating base material 1, the coating formed by applying and subsequently drying a suspension or an emulsion of an elastomer on the support base material.

As specific examples of the elastomer, diene elastomer such as styrene-butadiene copolymer, acrylic elastomer such as acrylic acid ester copolymer, and polyester elastomer may be used. According to this kind of elastomer, a resin coating of an intended swelling level can be easily formed by adjusting the degree of cross-linkage or degree of gelation of the elastomer resin particles dispersed as the suspension or the emulsion.

As this kind of resin coating 3, particularly, it is preferably a coating in which the swelling level changes depending on the pH of the swelling liquid. When this kind of coating is used, by causing the liquid condition in the catalyst depositing step described later and the liquid condition in the coating removing step described later to be different, the resin coating 3 can maintain high adhesiveness to the insulating base material 1 in the pH in the catalyst depositing step, and at the same time the resin coating 3 can be easily peeled and removed from the insulating base material 1 in the pH in the coating removing step.

More specifically, for example, if the catalyst depositing step described later comprises a step of performing treatment in an acidic-catalyzed metal colloid solution within a range of pH 1 to 3, and the coating removing step described later comprises a step of swelling the resin coating in an alkaline solution within a range of pH 12 to 14, the resin coating 3 has preferably a swelling level relative to the acidic-catalyzed metal colloid solution that is 60% or less and more preferably 40% or less, and has a swelling level relative to the alkaline solution that is 50% or higher, preferably 100% or higher, and more preferably 500% or higher.

As examples of this kind of resin coating 3, a sheet formed from an elastomer containing a predetermined amount of carboxyl group, a sheet obtained by hardening the entire surface of a photocurable alkaline development-type resist that is used for a dry film resist (hereinafter sometimes referred to as the "DFR") for the patterning of the printed wiring board, or a thermosettable or alkaline development-type sheet can be used.

As specific examples of an elastomer containing a carboxyl group, diene elastomer such as styrene-butadiene copolymer, acrylic elastomer such as acrylic acid ester copolymer, and polyester elastomer which contain a carboxyl group in the molecules as a result of containing a monomer unit having a carboxyl group as a copolymerization component may be used. According to this kind of elastomer, a resin coating with an intended alkali swelling level can be formed by adjusting the acid equivalent, degree of cross-linkage, degree of gelation or the like of an elastomer that is dispersed as a suspension or an emulsion. Moreover, it is possible to increase the swelling level relative to a predetermined liquid in the coating removing step, and easily form a resin coating that dissolved in the foregoing liquid. The carboxyl group in the elastomer has the function of swelling the resin coating in the alkali aqueous solution and peeling the resin coating 3 from the surface of the insulating base material 1. Moreover, the acid equivalent is the polymeric molecular weight per carboxyl group.

As the specific examples of a monomer unit having a carboxyl group, (meta) acrylic acid, fumaric acid, cinnamic acid, crotonic acid, itaconic acid, maleic anhydride and the like may be used.

As the content ratio of the carboxyl group in the elastomer having such a carboxyl group, it is 100 to 2000, and preferably 100 to 800 based on acid equivalent. If the acid equivalent

lent is too small (if the number of carboxyl groups relatively too many), the compatibility with the solvent or other compositions will deteriorate, and the resistance against the pretreatment liquid of the electroless plating tends to deteriorate. Moreover, if the acid equivalent is too large (if the number of carboxyl groups is relatively too few), the peelability relative to the alkali aqueous solution tends to deteriorate.

Moreover, as the molecular weight of the elastomer, it is 10,000 to 1,000,000, preferably 20,000 to 500,000, and more preferably 20,000 to 60,000. If the molecular weight of the elastomer is too heavy, the peelability tends to deteriorate, and, if it is too light, it becomes difficult to maintain the uniformity of the thickness of the resin coating since the viscosity will deteriorate, and the resistance to the pretreatment liquid of the electroless plating also tends to deteriorate.

Moreover, as the DFR, for example, used may be a sheet of a photocurable resin composition including a photopolymerization initiator and uses, as its resin component, acrylic resin, epoxy resin, styrene resin, phenolic resin, urethane resin or the like containing a predetermined number of carboxyl groups. As specific examples of this kind of DFR, there are, for example, a sheet that is obtained by hardening the entire surface of the dry film of a photopolymerizable resin composition as described in Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. 2000-231190, Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. 2001-201851, and Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. H11-212262, or the UFG series manufactured by Asahi Kasei Corporation that is commercially available as an alkaline development-type DFR.

In addition, as other examples of the resin coating 3, there are the resin containing carboxyl group and having rhodine as its main component (for example "NAZDAR229" manufactured by Yoshikawa Chemical), and the resin having phenol as its main component (for example "104F" manufactured by LEKTRACHEM).

The resin coating 3 can be easily formed by applying the suspension or emulsion of resin on the surface of the insulating base material 1 by using a conventionally known application means such as the spin coat method or the bar coater method, and subsequently drying the same, or by laminating the DFR formed on the support base material on the surface of the insulating base material 1 by using a vacuum laminator or the like, and thereafter hardening the entire surface.

Moreover, as the resin coating 3, for example, a resin coating having, as its main component, resin (carboxyl group-containing acrylic resin) made of acrylic resin containing a carboxyl group in which the acid equivalent is roughly 100 to 800 can also be preferably used.

Moreover, in addition to those described above, the following can also be preferably used as the resin coating 3. Specifically, the resist material to configure the resin coating 3 required that, for example, (1) it possesses high resistance to the liquid (plating core applying solution) into which the insulating base material 1 formed with the resin coating 3 is dipped in the catalyst depositing step described later, (2) the resin coating (resist) 3 can be easily removed in the coating removing step described later, for example, in the step of dipping the insulating base material 1 formed with the resin coating 3 in alkali, (3) it possesses high deposition properties, (4) a dry film (DFR) can be easily formed, and (5) it possesses high preservability. As the plating core applying solution, although described later, in the case of an acidic Pd—Sn colloid catalyst system, for example, they are all acidic (for example, pH 1 to 3) aqueous solutions. Moreover, in the case of an alkaline Pd ion catalyst system, the catalyst-providing activator is weak alkali (pH 8 to 12), and the remainder are acidic. Accordingly, as the resistance to the plating core

applying solution, it is necessary to withstand pH 1 to 11, and preferably pH 1 to 12. Note that the term "to withstand" means that, when a sample deposited with the resist is dipped in a chemical, the swelling and dissolving the resist is sufficiently suppressed, and fulfills the role as the resist. Moreover, generally speaking, the dipping temperature is room temperature to 60° C., the dipping time is 1 to 10 minutes, and the resist film thickness is roughly 1 to 10 μm , but these are not limited thereto. As the chemical to be used for the alkali peeling in the coating removing step, as described later, for example, a NaOH aqueous solution or a sodium carbonate aqueous solution is generally used. Its pH is 11 to 14, and a resist film can be easily removed if the pH is 12 to 14, and this is desirable. Generally speaking, the dipping or spray treatment is performed under the following conditions; namely, the NaOH aqueous solution concentration is roughly 1 to 10%, the treatment temperature is room temperature to 50° C., and the treating time is 1 to 10 minutes, but these are not limited thereto. Deposition properties are also required for forming a resist on the insulting material. Uniform film formation without any eye holes and the like is required. Moreover, although a dry film is formed for the simplification of the production process and reduction of material loss, the film needs to have bend performance in order to ensure the handling properties. Moreover, a resist formed into a dry film is laminated on the insulating material with a laminator (roll, vacuum). The lamination temperature is room temperature to 160° C., and the pressure and time can be arbitrarily set. Accordingly, viscosity is demanded during lamination. Thus, the resist formed as a dry film is usually formed as a three-layer structure by being sandwiched with a carrier film and a cover film also for preventing the attachment of dust, but the configuration is not limited thereto. As the preservability, storage at room temperature is preferable, but storage in a refrigerator and a freezer is also required. It is necessary to prevent the composition of the dry film from separating or cracking due to deterioration in the bend performance during a low temperature.

From the foregoing perspective, as the resin coating 3, polymer resin that can be obtained by polymerizing (a) at least one or more types of monomers of carboxylic acid or acid anhydride having at least one polymerizable unsaturated group in the molecules, and (b) at least one or more types of monomers that can be polymerized with the monomer of (a) above, or a resin composition containing such polymer resin may be used. As conventional technology, some examples are Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. H7-281437, Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. 2000-231190, Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. 2001-201851 and so on. As examples of the (a) monomer, (meta) acrylic acid, fumaric acid, cinnamic acid, crotonic acid, itaconic acid, maleic anhydride, half esterified maleic acid, butyl acrylate and the like may be used, and these may be used alone or in combination of two or more types. As examples of the (b) monomer, generally used is a monomer that is non-acidic and has (one) polymerizable unsaturated group in the molecules, but is not limited thereto. The (b) monomer is selected so as to retain the various characteristics such as resistance, flexibility of the hardened film and so on in the catalyst depositing step described later. Specifically, methyl(meta) acrylate, ethyl (meta) acrylate, iso-propyl(meta) acrylate, n-butyl(meta) acrylate, sec-butyl(meta) acrylate, tert-butyl(meta) acrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl(meta) acrylate, 2-hydroxypropyl(meta) acrylate and the like may be used. Moreover, esters of vinyl alcohol such as vinyl acetate, (meta) acrylonitrile, styrene or a polymerizable styrene derivative and the like may also be used. Moreover, this can also be obtained based only on the

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polymerization of carboxylic acid or acid anhydride having one of the foregoing polymerizable unsaturated groups in the molecules. In addition, it is possible to select a monomer having a plurality of unsaturated groups as the monomer for use as the polymer so as to enable a three-dimensional cross-link. Moreover, a reactive functional group such as the epoxy group, hydroxyl group, amino group, amide group, or vinyl group may be introduced into the molecular frame.

If a carboxyl group is contained in the resin, the amount of such carboxyl group contained in the resin is 100 to 2000 and preferably 100 to 800 based on acid equivalent. If the acid equivalent is too low, compatibility with the solvent or other compositions will deteriorate and the plating pretreatment liquid resistance will deteriorate. If the acid equivalent is too high, the peelability will deteriorate. Moreover, the composition ratio of the (a) monomer is preferably 5 to 70 mass percent.

The resin composition has the polymer resin as the main resin (binder resin) as its essential component, and at least one type of oligomer, monomer, filler or other additives may be added thereto. The main resin is preferably linear-type polymer with thermoplastic property. There are also cases where the grafting and branching are performed in order to control the fluidity and crystallinity. The molecular weight is roughly 1,000 to 500,000 and preferably 5,000 to 50,000 based on weight-average molecular weight. If the weight-average molecular weight is small, the bend performance of the film and the plating core applying solution resistance (acid resistance) will deteriorate. Moreover, if the molecular weight large, the alkali peelability and lamination properties when forming a dry film will deteriorate. In addition, a cross-link may also be introduced for improving the plating core applying solution resistance, inhibiting the thermal deformation during laser beam machining, and controlling the fluidity.

As the monomer or oligomer, any monomer or oligomer may be used so as long as it has resistance to the plating core applying solution and can be easily removed with alkali. Moreover, the use as a plasticizing agent for providing viscosity in order to improve the lamination properties of the dry film (DFR) can be considered. In addition, the addition of a cross-linking agent for increasing the various resistances can also be considered. Specifically, methyl(meta) acrylate, ethyl(meta) acrylate, iso-propyl(meta) acrylate, n-butyl(meta) acrylate, sec-butyl(meta) acrylate, tert-butyl(meta) acrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl(meta) acrylate, 2-hydroxypropyl(meta) acrylate and the like may be used. Moreover, esters of vinyl alcohol such as vinyl acetate, (meta) acrylonitrile, styrene or a polymerizable styrene derivative and the like may also be used. Moreover, this can also be obtained based only on the polymerization of carboxylic acid or acid anhydride having one of the foregoing polymerizable unsaturated groups in the molecules. In addition, a multifunctional unsaturated compound may also be added. It may be the foregoing monomer or an oligomer that was reacted with the monomer. In addition to the foregoing monomers, two or more types of photopolymerizable monomers can also be added. As examples of the monomer, there are 1,6-hexanediol di(meta) acrylate, 1,4-cyclohexanediol di(meta) acrylate, or polypropyleneglycol di(meta) acrylate, polyethylene glycol di(meta) acrylate, polyoxyalkylene glycol di(meta) acrylate such as polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene glycol di(meta) acrylate, 2-di(p-hydroxyphenyl)propane di(meta) acrylate, glycerol tri(meta) acrylate, dipentaerythritol penta(meta) acrylate, trimethylolpropane polyglycidyl ether tri(meta) acrylate, bisphenol A diglycidyl ether tri(meta) acrylate, 2,2-bis(4-methacryloxy pentaethoxyphenyl) propane, multifunctional (meta) acrylate

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containing an urethane group, and the like. It may be the foregoing monomer or an oligomer that was reacted with the monomer.

Although there is no particular limitation in the filler, silica, aluminum hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, calcium carbonate, clay, kaolin, titanium oxide, barium sulfate, alumina, zinc oxide, talc, mica, glass, potassium titanate, Wollastonite, magnesium sulfate, aluminum borate, organic filler and the like may be used. Moreover, since the preferred thickness of the resist is thin at 0.1 to 10 μm , the tiller size is also preferably small. The filler preferably has a small average particle size with coarse grains removed therefrom, but the coarse grains can also be pulverized during dispersion or removed with filtering.

As other additives, photopolymerizable resin (photopolymerization initiator), polymerization inhibitor, coloring agent (dye, pigment, color-forming pigment), thermal polymerization initiator, cross-linking agents such as epoxy and urethane may also be used.

In the wiring gutter forming step explained next, since the resin coating 3 is subject to laser beam machining and the like, it is necessary to provide laser abrasion properties to the resist material. A laser beam machine is selected, for example, among a carbon dioxide laser, excimer laser, UV-YAG laser and the like. These laser beam machines respective have their own unique wavelength, and the productivity can be improved by selecting materials with high UV absorptance relative to the foregoing wavelengths. Among the above, the UV-YAG laser is suitable for microfabrication, and, since the laser wavelength is a third harmonic of 355 nm and a fourth harmonic of 266 nm, the resist material (material of the resin coating 3) desirably has a relatively high UV absorptance relative to these wavelengths. As the UV absorptance becomes higher, the processing of the resist (resin coating 3) can be finished cleanly, and the productivity can also be improved. However, without limitation to the above, there are cases where a resist material having a relatively low UV absorptance is selected. As the UV absorptance becomes lower, since the UV light passes through the resist (resin coating 3), the UV energy can be concentrated on the processing of the insulating base material 1 therebelow, and, for example, this yields particularly favorable results when the insulating base material 1 is a material that is difficult to process. Accordingly, the resist material is preferably designed based on the ease of laser beam machining of the resist (resin coating 3), ease of laser beam machining of the insulating base material 1, and their relationship and the like.

Subsequently, as shown in FIG. 1C, a wiring gutter 4 having a depth that is equal to or greater than the thickness of the formed resin coating 3 is formed (wiring gutter forming step). The wiring gutter 4 is formed by laser beam machining along a path connecting the respective bonding pads 2a on the surface of the semiconductor chip 2 and the respective electrode pads 1a formed on the surface of the insulating base material 1 to be connected to the respective bonding pads 2a.

The wiring gutter 4 is formed along the path for connecting the respective bonding pads 2a and the respective electrode pads 1a as described above. As a result of forming the wiring gutter 4 as described above, a wiring is formed as a result of the electroless plating coating 6 being formed only on the surface of the portion where the wiring gutter 4 was formed in the subsequent process.

Subsequently, as shown in FIG. 2A, a plating catalyst 5 is deposited on the surface where the wiring gutter 4 was formed (catalyst depositing step).

The plating catalyst 5 is a catalyst that is provided for forming a plating film only at the portion where the electro-

less plating coating 6 should be formed in the plating processing step described later. As the plating catalyst, conventionally known catalysts for electroless plating can be used without any particular limitation. Moreover, it is also possible to deposit a precursor of the plating catalyst in advance and generate the plating catalyst after the removal of the resin coating 3. As specific examples of the plating catalyst, for example, metal palladium (Pd), platinum (Pt), silver (Ag) and the like, or a precursor and the like that can be generated therefrom can be used.

As the method of depositing the plating catalyst 5, for example, a method of treating in an acidic Pd—Sn colloid solution with the acidic conditions of pH 1 to 3, and thereafter treating in an acid solution can be used. More specifically, the following method can be used. Foremost, the oils and the like that adhered to the surface of the portion where the wiring gutter 4 was formed is dipped in a surfactant solution (cleaner conditioner) and washed with hot water. Subsequently, as needed, soft etching is performed with a sodium persulfate-sulfuric acid soft etching agent. Then, it is further pickled in an acidic solution such as a sulfuric acid aqueous solution or a hydrochloric acid aqueous solution of pH 1 to 2. Subsequently, after dipping this in a pre-dip liquid having a tin chloride aqueous solution or the like having a concentration of roughly 0.1% as its main component and adsorbing tin chloride, it is further dipped in an acidic-catalyzed metal colloid solution such as an acidic Pd—Sn colloid of pH 1 to 3 containing tin chloride and palladium chloride so as to flocculate and adsorb Pd and Sn. Subsequently, an oxidation-reduction reaction ($\text{SnCl}_2 + \text{PdCl}_2 \rightarrow \text{SnCl}_4 + \text{Pd} \downarrow$) is generated between the adsorbed tin chloride and palladium chloride. Metal palladium as the plating catalyst is thereby precipitated.

Note that, as the acidic-catalyzed metal colloid solution, a publicly known acidic Pd—Sn colloid catalyst solution and the like may be used, or a commercially available plating processing using an acidic-catalyzed metal colloid solution may be used. This kind of process, for example, is being systemized and sold by Rohm and Haas Electronic Materials.

Through this kind of catalyst deposit treatment, as shown in FIG. 2A, the plating catalyst 5 is deposited on the surface of the wiring gutter 4 and the surface of the resin coating 3.

Subsequently, as shown in FIG. 2B, the resin coating 3 is removed from the surface of the insulating base material 1 and the semiconductor chip 2 by dissolving or swelling it in a predetermined liquid (coating removing step). According to this process, it is possible to cause the plating catalyst 5 to remain only on the surface of the portion where the wiring gutter 4 was formed on the surface of the insulating base material 1 and the semiconductor chip 2. Meanwhile, the plating catalyst 5 that was deposited on the surface of the resin coating 3 other than the portion where the wiring gutter 4 was formed will be removed when the resin coating 3 is removed.

As the method of removing the resin coating 3 based on swelling or dissolution, a method of dipping the resin coating 3 in a predetermined swelling liquid or dissolution liquid for a predetermined period of time can be used. Moreover, it is particularly preferable to perform ultrasonic irradiation during the dipping in order to increase the peelability and the dissolvability. Note that, in the case of peeling based on swelling, it may be separated using light force as needed.

As the liquid for causing the resin coating 3 to dissolve or swell, there is no particular limitation so as long as it is a liquid in which the resin coating 3 can be easily peeled based on dissolution or swelling without substantially decomposing or dissolving the insulating base material 1 and the plating catalyst 5. Specifically, in the case of using the photocurable

epoxy resin as the resist resin, a resist remover of an organic solvent or an alkali aqueous solution is used. Moreover, for example, if an elastomer such as a diene elastomer, an acrylic elastomer or a polyester elastomer is used as the swellable resin, an alkali aqueous solution such as a sodium hydroxide aqueous solution having a concentration of roughly 1 to 10% can be preferably used.

Moreover, if polymer resin that can be obtained by polymerizing (a) at least one or more types of monomers of carboxylic acid or acid anhydride having at least one polymerizable unsaturated group in the molecules, and (b) at least one or more types of monomers that can be polymerized with the monomer of (a) above, or a resin composition containing such polymer resin, or the foregoing carboxyl group-containing acrylic resin is used as the resin coating 3, for example, an alkali aqueous solution such as a sodium hydroxide aqueous solution having a concentration of roughly 1 to 10% can be preferably used.

Upon using the plating process that is performed based on the foregoing acidic conditions in the catalyst depositing step, the resin coating 3 is preferably formed from an elastomer such as a diene elastomer, an acrylic elastomer or a polyester elastomer having a swelling level of 60% or less and preferably 40% or less under acidic conditions, and a swelling level of 50% or higher under alkaline conditions, or polymer resin that can be obtained by polymerizing (a) at least one or more types of monomers of carboxylic acid or acid anhydride having at least one polymerizable unsaturated group in the molecules, and (b) at least one or more types of monomers that can be polymerized with the monomer of (a) above, or a resin composition containing such polymer resin, or formed from the foregoing carboxyl group-containing acrylic resin. This kind of resin coating can be easily dissolved or swelled and subsequently removed by dissolution or peeling by being dipped in an alkali aqueous solution of pH 11 to 14 and preferably pH 12 to 14, for example, a sodium hydroxide aqueous solution having a concentration of roughly 1 to 10%. Note that ultrasonic irradiation may be performed during the dipping in order to increase the dissolvability or the peelability. Moreover, the resin coating can also be removed by being separated using light force as needed.

By adding a fluorescent substance to the resin coating in advance, the coating removal failure can be inspected by using the emission of light from the fluorescent substance as a result of irradiating ultraviolet light or near-ultraviolet light on the inspection target surface after the foregoing coating removing step (inspecting step). In this embodiment, a metal wiring with an extremely narrow wiring width can be formed. In the foregoing case, there is concern that the resin coating between the adjacent metal wirings will remain as a result of not being completely removed. If the resin coating remains between the metal wirings, a plating film will be formed at such portion, and this may cause a short circuit. In the foregoing case, by adding a fluorescent substance to the resin coating 3 in advance, and irradiating a predetermined light emitting source on the coating removal surface after the coating removing step and causing only the portion where the coating remains to emit light with the fluorescent substance, it is possible to inspect the existence of a coating removal failure or the location of a coating removal failure.

The fluorescent substance that may be added to the resin coating 3 is not particularly limited so as long as it shows light-emitting characteristics by irradiating light from a predetermined light source. As specific examples thereof, for example, there are Fluoresceine, Eosine, Pyronine G and the like.

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The portion where the emission of light from the fluorescent substance is detected in the inspecting step is the portion where the resin coating 3 will remain. Accordingly, as a result of removing the portion where the emission of light was detected, it is possible to inhibit the formation of the plating film on such portion. It is thereby possible to inhibit short circuits from occurring.

Subsequently, as shown in FIG. 2C, an electroless plating coating 6 is formed only at the site where the plating catalyst 5 remains (plating processing step). Based on this kind of process, it is possible to precipitate the electroless plating coating 6 only at the portion where the wiring gutter 4 is formed. Based this kind of electroless plating coating 6, the wiring 7 for electrically connecting the respective electrode pads 1a and each of the plurality of bonding pads 2a on the surface of the semiconductor chip 2.

As the method of the electroless plating processing, a method of dipping the insulating base material 1 mounted with the semiconductor chip 2 deposited with the plating catalyst 5 in an electroless plating solution bath, and precipitating the electroless plating coating 6 only at the portion where the plating catalyst 5 was deposited.

As the metals to be used in the electroless plating, copper (Cu), nickel (Ni), cobalt (Co), aluminum (Al) and the like may be used. Among the above, plating with Cu is preferably used as the main component since it has superior conductivity. Moreover, in the case of containing Ni, it is preferable since it has superior corrosion resistance and adhesiveness with a solder.

Through this kind of plating processing, the electroless plating coating 6 is precipitated only at the portion where the plating catalyst 5 on the surface of the path connecting the respective bonding pads 2a and the respective electrode pads 1a remains. Consequently, the wiring 7 for connecting the respective bonding pads 2a and the respective electrode pads 1a is formed. Since the portion where the wiring gutter 4 is not formed is protected by the resin coating 3 from being deposited with the plating catalyst 5, the electroless plating coating 6 is not precipitated thereon. Accordingly, even when forming a thin wiring, unneeded plating films will not remain between the adjacent wirings, and short circuits and the like can be inhibited.

With the formation of the plating film for the wiring, a thick plating film can be formed by using only the process of the electroless plating as described above, but the well-known electrolytic plating may also be concurrently used in order to shorten the cycle time of the process (electrolytic plating step). Specifically, for example, by causing the electroless plating formed in the foregoing process to be in conduction with the anode side in an electrolytic plating bath and flowing current between the electroless plating and the anode-side electrode, the portion where the electroless plating coating 6 is formed is thickened. According to this kind of method, since the thickening time can be shortened, the time required for forming the plating film can be shortened.

Although there is no particular limitation in the film thickness of the plating film formed as described above, specifically, for example, the film thickness is 0.1 to 10 μm , and more preferably around 1 to 5 μm .

Through the foregoing process, as shown in FIG. 2C, the formation in which the semiconductor chip 2 is mounted on the surface of the insulating base material 1 is formed.

The formation in which the semiconductor chip 2 is mounted on the surface of the insulating base material 1 as described above is preferably subject to resin sealing for protecting its surface by using a method such as insert molding. For this kind of sealing, the sealing methods that have

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been conventionally used in the production process of semiconductor devices may be used without particular limitation.

FIG. 3 shows an explanatory diagram of the semiconductor device 20 obtained as a result of sealing, with the sealing material 8, the formation 10 obtained by connecting all bonding pads 2a of the semiconductor chip 2 to the electrode pads 1a based on the foregoing process. As shown in FIG. 3, a semiconductor chip 2 is disposed on the surface of the insulating base material 1 in the formation 10. In addition, the plurality of bonding pads 2a provided on the surface of the semiconductor chip 2 are respectively connected to the electrode pads 1a formed on the surface of the insulating base material 1 by the wiring 7 made from a plating film. The wiring 7 is formed so as to creep along the side face of the semiconductor chip 2 and the surface of the insulating base material 1. Thus, even in cases of producing the semiconductor device 20 by inserting the formation 10 into the mold and performing resin sealing thereto, considerably force is not applied on the wiring. Accordingly, no phenomenon will arise where the wire is subject to a load in the formation that was wire-connected via wire bonding.

(Second Embodiment)

A preferred method of connecting a plurality of semiconductor chips according to the present invention is now explained with reference to the drawings. Note that, since the respective processes are the same as the processes explained in the first embodiment, the detailed explanation of redundant portions is omitted. Moreover, since the components given the same reference numerals as the reference numerals of the first embodiment are the same components, the explanation thereof is omitted.

FIG. 4 and FIG. 5 are schematic diagrams explaining the respective processes in the method of connecting a plurality of semiconductor chips of this embodiment. In FIG. 4 and FIG. 5, 1 represents an insulating base material, 2 represents a first semiconductor chip, 12 represents a second semiconductor chip, 2a, 12a represent bonding pads, 3 represents a resin coating, 4 represents a wiring gutter, 5 represents a plating catalyst, and 6 represents an electroless plating coating.

In the production method of this embodiment, as shown in FIG. 4A, foremost, the insulating base material 1 in which the first semiconductor chip 2 and the second semiconductor chip 12 disposed on a predetermined chip mounting area is prepared.

The first semiconductor chip 2 and the second semiconductor chip 12 are fixed to the predetermined chip mounting area on the surface of the insulating base material 1 using an adhesive or the like, and the adhesive surface is filled with resin so that no gaps will remain. In this case also, in order to prevent the wiring 17 made of an electroless plating coating 6 from becoming directly formed on the silicon wafer (especially its side face that was subject to dicing) of the semiconductor chips 2, 12, for example, it would be more preferable to at least preliminarily cover the part of the semiconductor chips 2, 12 where the wiring 17 will be formed with an insulating organic material such as resin or an insulating organic material such as ceramics as represented by silica (SiO_2).

Then, as shown in FIG. 1B, a resin coating 3 is formed on the surface of the first semiconductor chip 2, the second semiconductor chip 12 and the insulating base material 1 (coating forming step).

As the method of forming the resin coating 3, there is no particular limitation so as long as it is a method which at least forms the resin coating 3 on the surface of the insulating base material 1 and the semiconductor chips 2, 12 of a path con-

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necting the bonding pads **2a** and the bonding pads **12a** on the surface of the insulating base material **1**, the surface of the first semiconductor chip **2** and the surface of the second semiconductor chip **12**.

Subsequently, as shown in FIG. 4C, a wiring gutter **4** having a depth that is equal to or greater than the thickness of the formed resin coating **3** is formed (wiring gutter forming step). The wiring gutter **4** is formed, with laser beam machining, along a path for connecting the bonding pads **2a** on the surface of the first semiconductor chip **2** and the bonding pads **12a** on the surface of the second semiconductor chip **12**.

The wiring gutter **4** is formed along the path for connecting the bonding pads **2a** and the bonding pads **12a** as described above. As a result of forming this kind of wiring gutter **4**, a wiring is formed by the electroless plating coating **6** only being formed on the surface of the portion where the wiring gutter **4** is formed in the subsequent process.

Subsequently, as shown in FIG. 5A, a plating catalyst **5** is deposited on a surface on which the wiring gutter **4** is at least formed (catalyst depositing step). Based on this kind of catalyst depositing treatment, the plating catalyst **5** is deposited on the surface of the wiring gutter **4** and the surface of the resin coating **3**.

Subsequently, as shown in FIG. 5B, the resin coating **3** is removed from the surface of the insulating base material **1**, the first semiconductor chip **2** and the second semiconductor chip **12** by being dissolved or swelled in a predetermined liquid (coating removing step). According to this process, it is possible to cause the plating catalyst **5** to remain only on the surface of the portion where the wiring gutter **4** was formed on the surface of the insulating base material **1**, the first semiconductor chip **2** and the second semiconductor chip **12**. Meanwhile, the plating catalyst **5** that was deposited on the surface other than the portions where the wiring gutter **4** was formed is removed upon removing the resin coating **3**.

Subsequently, as shown in FIG. 5C, an electroless plating coating **6** is formed only at the site where the plating catalyst **5** remains (plating processing step). Based on this kind of process, the electroless plating coating **6** is precipitated only on the portion where the wiring gutter **4** was formed. As a result of this kind of electroless plating coating **6**, a wiring **17** for electrically connecting the bonding pads **2a** and the bonding pads **12a** is formed.

Through this kind of plating processing, the electroless plating coating **6** is precipitated only at the portion where the plating catalyst **5** remains on the surface of the path connecting the bonding pads **2a**, **2a** of the first semiconductor chip **2** and the bonding pads **12a**, **12a** of the second semiconductor chip **12**. The wiring **17** for connecting the bonding pads **2a** and the bonding pads **12a** is thereby formed. As a result of performing this kind of process, a formation in which the first semiconductor chip **2** and the second semiconductor chip **12** mounted on the surface of the insulating base material **1** are electrically connected as shown in FIG. 5C is thereby formed.

According to this kind of connection method, since the wiring can be formed over the difference in level caused by the semiconductor chip, the plurality of semiconductor chips formed on the substrate can be electrically connected mutually with a simple method. Accordingly, a multi chip module or the like in which a plurality of semiconductor chips are integrated can be realized easily.

(Third Embodiment)

According to the method described in the Non-Patent Document 1, a wiring for connecting the insulating base material and the semiconductor chip disposed on a surface of the insulating base material can be formed three-dimensionally across the insulating base, material surface and the semi-

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conductor chip surface along the upper surface of the semiconductor chip, the side wall of the semiconductor chip, and the surface of the insulating base material. In other words, the wiring is formed three-dimensionally across two or more adjacent faces on the surface of the three-dimensional structure in which a semiconductor chip is disposed on the surface of the insulating base material. Accordingly, the three-dimensional wiring formed as described above will be stronger than the wiring formed based on wire bonding since it is formed in a manner of creeping along the surface while being in contact with the surface of the insulating base material and the semiconductor chip, and is able to inhibit the damage of the wiring caused by the resin pressure during the resin sealing.

Nevertheless, according to studies conducted by the present inventors, since the three-dimensional wiring obtained with the method described in Non-Patent Document 1 is in a state where the plated metal configuring the wiring is merely placed on the base material surface or the chip surface while being in contact with such surface as shown in FIG. 7, the adhesive strength of the wiring to the base material and the chip is weak, and there is a problem in that the wiring easily falls from the base material surface or the chip surface or easily becomes dislocated on the surface. In particular, the three-dimensional structure includes a corner part of a mountain line protruding outward, and, for example, if the wiring passes through such corner part such as a corner part where the upper surface and the side wall of the chip intersect, the wiring will be in a state of protruding further outward than the corner part. Thus, if the adhesive strength of the wiring is weak, the wiring will be even more susceptible to falling or dislocation due to external force. Moreover, if the plated metal is merely placed on the surface of the base material or the like, since most of the plated metal will be exposed to the outside, the wiring is easily disconnected due to the repetition of expansion and contraction caused by heat or as a result of being subject to physical external force such as vibration, and there is a possibility that it may lose its reliability as an electrical component. This kind of problem is more prone to occur as the line width of the wiring becomes thinner and narrower.

The present invention was devised based on the results of the foregoing studies. Accordingly, another object of this invention is to improve the adhesive strength of the wiring relative to a three-dimensional structure in which a wiring is provided on its structure, and consequently reduce problems such as the falling, dislocation and disconnection of the wiring. Details of the third embodiment of the present invention are now explained.

At first, if a wiring gutter having a depth that is equal to the thickness of the resin coating in the first embodiment and the second embodiment, generally speaking, the wiring is formed as follows. Specifically, as shown in FIG. 8A, in the coating forming step, a resin coating **102** is formed on a surface of an insulating base material **101** (although this may also be a semiconductor chip, the insulating base material is used as a representative example for the sake of convenience; hereinafter the same). Subsequently, as shown in FIG. 8B, in the wiring gutter forming step, a wiring gutter **103** having a depth that is equal to the thickness of the resin coating **102** is formed along a wiring path with laser beam machining. Here, a recessed gutter for wiring is not formed on a surface of the insulating base material **101**. In other words, the surface of the insulating base material **101** is not cut. Subsequently, as shown in FIG. 8C, in the catalyst depositing step, a plating catalyst **104** is deposited on a surface of the wiring gutter **103** and a surface of the resin coating **102**. The plating catalyst **104** is deposited on a surface of the insulating base material **101**.

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Subsequently, as shown in FIG. 8D, in the coating removing step, the resin coating 102 is removed by being dissolved or swelled in a predetermined liquid. Then, as shown in FIG. 8E, in the plating processing step, a plated metal 105 is precipitated with electroless plating so as to form the wiring 106 only at a site where the plating catalyst 104 remains. The plated metal 105 is precipitated on the surface of the insulating base material 101.

In the foregoing case, as shown in FIG. 8E, the plated metal 105 as the wiring conductor configuring the wiring 106 is in a state of merely being placed on the surface of the insulating base material 101 or the surface of the semiconductor chip while being in contact with such surface. This state is the same as the state of the wiring (refer to FIG. 7) that is obtained with the method described in foregoing Non-Patent Document 1. In such state, the adhesive strength of the wiring 106 to the insulating base material 101 or the semiconductor chip is weak, and there is a problem in that the wiring 106 easily falls from the surface of the insulating base material 101 or the surface of the semiconductor chip. Moreover, the wiring 106 easily becomes dislocated on the surface of the insulating base material 101 or the surface of the semiconductor chip. In particular, a three-dimensional structure such as a semiconductor device in which a semiconductor chip is mounted on the insulating base material 101 includes a corner part of a mountain line protruding outward, and, for example, if the wiring 106 passes through such corner part such as a corner part where the upper surface and the vertical side wall of the semiconductor chip intersect as shown in FIG. 2C or FIG. 5C, the wiring 106 will be in a state of protruding further outward than the corner part. Thus, if the adhesive strength of the wiring 106 is weak, the wiring 106 will be even more susceptible to falling or dislocation due to external force. Moreover, if the plated metal 105 is merely placed on the surface of the insulating base material 101 or the semiconductor chip, since most of the plated metal 105 will be exposed to the outside, the wiring 106 is easily disconnected due to the repetition of expansion and contraction caused by heat or as a result of being subject to physical external force such as vibration, and there is a possibility that it may lose its reliability as an electrical component.

Meanwhile, if a wiring gutter having a depth that is greater than the thickness of the resin coating in the first embodiment and the second embodiment, generally speaking, the wiring is formed as follows. Specifically, as shown in FIG. 9A, in the coating forming step, a resin coating 102 is formed on a surface of an insulating base material 101. Subsequently, as shown in FIG. 9B, in the wiring gutter forming step, a wiring gutter 103 having a depth that is greater than the thickness of the resin coating 102 is formed along a wiring path with laser beam machining. Here, the portion exceeding the thickness of the resin coating 102 in the wiring gutter 103 is formed as a recessed gutter for wiring on the surface of the insulating base material 101. Subsequently, as shown in FIG. 9C, in the catalyst depositing step, a plating catalyst 104 is deposited on a surface of the wiring gutter 103 and a surface of the resin coating 102. The plating catalyst 104 is also deposited in the recessed gutter for wiring. Subsequently, as shown in FIG. 9D, in the coating removing step, the resin coating 102 is removed by being dissolved or swelled in a predetermined liquid. The plating catalyst 104 in the recessed gutter for wiring will remain. Then, as shown in FIG. 9E, in the plating processing step, a plated metal 105 is precipitated with electroless plating so as to form the wiring 106 at a site only where the plating catalyst 104 remains. The plated metal 105 is precipitated in the recessed gutter for wiring and fills the recessed gutter for wiring.

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In the foregoing case, as shown in FIG. 9E, the plated metal 105 as the wiring conductor configuring the wiring 106 becomes a state of being embedded in a recessed groove for wiring that is formed on the surface of the insulating base material 101 or the surface of the semiconductor chip. Accordingly, the adhesive strength of the wiring 106 to the insulating base material 101 and the semiconductor chip will improve. Consequently, even if the wiring 106 passes through the corner part of a mountain line protruding outward of the three-dimensional structure, problems such as the falling and dislocation of the wiring 106 can be reduced. Moreover, since the plated metal 105 is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring, problems such as the wiring 106 being disconnected due to physical external force can also be reduced.

Although FIG. 9E is an example of the wiring 106 in which the entire plated metal 105 as the wiring conductor is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring, and the surface of the plated metal 105 and the surface of the insulating base material 101 are flush, the configuration is not limited thereto, and, for example, as shown in FIG. 10A, it may also be a wiring 106 in which the entire plated metal 105 is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring, but the surface of the plated metal 105 is not flush with the surface of the insulating base material 101 and is retreated more inward of the recessed gutter for wiring. Moreover, as shown in FIG. 10B, it may also be a wiring 106 in which a part of the plated metal 105 is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring, but the remaining portions of the plated metal 105 are protruding outside the surface of the insulating base material 101. Moreover, as shown in FIG. 10C, even if the amount of the other portions of the plated metal 105 protruding outside the surface of the insulating base material 101 is relatively large, so as long as a part of the plated metal 105 is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring, it falls within the scope of the present invention, and yields the effect of the present invention.

Moreover, as shown in FIG. 9E and FIG. 10A, the wiring 106 in which the entire wiring conductor 105 is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring can also be obtained based on embedded wiring formation techniques using CMP (Chemical Mechanical Polishing) treatment. Specifically, as shown in FIG. 11A, a wiring gutter 103 is formed as a recessed gutter for wiring on the surface of the insulating base material 101, subsequently, as shown in FIG. 11B, a wiring conductor 105 is formed inside the wiring gutter 103 and on the surface of the insulating base material 101 so as to fill the wiring gutter 103, and, subsequently, as shown in FIG. 11C, the wiring conductor 105 outside the wiring gutter 103 is removed with the CMP treatment so as to form a wiring 106 in which the entire wiring conductor 105 is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring.

Accordingly, based on the above, this third embodiment relates to a three-dimensional structure 200 in which a wiring 106 is provided on its surface as shown in FIG. 12, wherein a recessed gutter for wiring 103 extending between the mutually intersecting adjacent faces 200a, 200b, 200c or on a planar surface or a curved surface (including a bent curved surface, a concave curved surface, a convex curved surface, and a curved surface of the combinations thereof) of the three-dimensional structure 200 is formed on the surface of the three-dimensional structure 200, and at least a part of the wiring conductor 105 is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring 103. Note that, at least a part of the wiring conductor 105 may be embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring 103 across the entire length of the recessed gutter for wiring 103, or it may be embedded at one portion, embedded at a plurality of portions, or embedded partially or intermittently in the entire length of the recessed gutter for wiring 103.

As specific examples of the three-dimensional structure **200**, there are the following:

- (1) A semiconductor device in which a semiconductor chip is mounted on an insulating base material as in the first embodiment (as described above, in order to prevent the wiring made of an electroless plating coating from becoming directly formed on the silicon wafer (especially its side face that was subject to dicing) of the semiconductor chip, for example, it would be more preferable to at least preliminarily cover the part of the semiconductor chip where the wiring will be formed with an insulating organic material such as resin or an insulating organic material such as ceramics as represented by silica (SiO_2));
- (2) A three-dimensionally-shaped circuit board;
- (3) A multilayered circuit board;
- (4) A stacked chip package in which a plurality of semiconductor chips are mounted on an insulating base material in a state of being stacked in multiple stages (in this case also, in order to prevent the wiring made of an electroless plating coating from becoming directly formed on the silicon wafer (especially its side face that was subject to dicing) of the semiconductor chip, for example, it would be more preferable to at least preliminarily cover the part of the semiconductor chip where the wiring will be formed with an insulating organic material such as resin or an insulating organic material such as ceramics as represented by silica (SiO_2));
- (5) A semiconductor device configured such that a semiconductor chip (for instance, a memory package or the like) that is mounted on an insulating base material or a semiconductor chip that is not mounted on an insulating base material is coated with insulating resin (an insulating organic material such as resin or an insulating organic material such as ceramics as represented by silica (SiO_2)) may also be used in substitute for the insulating resin);
- (6) A memory card in which the memory package is mounted on a support medium;
- (7) An electrical device (for instance, a magnetic head or the like) configured such that a passive element (for instance, a resistor, a capacitor, a coil, various sensors or the like) that is mounted on an insulating base material or a passive element that is not mounted on an insulating base material is coated with insulating resin (an insulating organic material such as resin or an insulating organic material such as ceramics as represented by silica (SiO_2)) may also be used in substitute for the insulating resin); and
- (8) A magnetic head module or the like in which the magnetic head is mounted on a harness.

Then, on the surface of the three-dimensional structure **200**, formed is a three-dimensional wiring **106** in which at least a part of the wiring conductor **105** is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring **103**. According to the three-dimensional structure **200** configured as described above, since at least a part of the wiring conductor **105** is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring **103** extending between mutually intersecting adjacent faces of the three-dimensional structure **200** (when referring to FIG. 12, an upper surface **200a** of the upper row configuring a difference in level, a vertical side face **200b** configuring a difference in level, and an upper surface **200c** of the lower row configuring a difference in level), even if the line width of the wiring **106** is thin and narrow, the adhesive strength of the wiring **106** to the three-dimensional structure **200** is improved. Consequently, even if the wiring **106** passes through the corner part of a mountain line protruding outward of the three-dimensional structure **200** (when referring to FIG. 12, the corner part where the upper surface **200a** of the upper row and the vertical side face

200b intersect), problems such as the falling and dislocation of the wiring **106** can be reduced. Moreover, since at least a part of the wiring conductor **105** is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring **103**, problems such as the wiring **106** being disconnected due to physical external force can also be reduced.

The wiring **106** is a three-dimensional wiring that is provided on the surface of the three-dimensional structure **200**, and the wiring is formed so as to creep along the surface of the three-dimensional structure **200** while being in contact with such surface. Accordingly, there is no need to give consideration to the phenomena such as a wire sweep in the wire bonding, and extremely high wiring density can be achieved. Moreover, if the entire wiring conductor **105** is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring **103**, the wiring **106** will not be easily affected from the outside, and problems such as the falling, dislocation and disconnection of the wiring **106** can be inhibited more effectively.

The three-dimensional structure **200** may be a resin molded product or an inorganic insulating molded product. Moreover, the three-dimensional structure **200** may be an integration as a result of separately preparing the components and thereafter integrating such components. For example, it may be a complex like a semiconductor device in which, as a result of a semiconductor chip being mounted on an insulating base material, and difference in level was created across the entirety thereof. Otherwise, the three-dimensional structure **200** may be an integration where the respective components are integrated from the very beginning. This kind of compact is preferably prepared by injection molding from the perspective of production efficiency. Specific materials and modes in cases where the three-dimensional structure **200** is, for example, a circuit board or a resin molded product are explained below. Meanwhile, if the three-dimensional structure **200** is an inorganic insulating molded product, for example, various ceramic compacts such as ceramic substrates produced by sintering a green sheet obtained by tape-molding a slurry in which an organic binder or aqueous solvent is mixed and dispersed in the glass ceramic powder or the like can be favorably adopted.

If the three-dimensional structure **200** is, for example, a circuit board or a resin molded product, there is no particular limitation in the materials that can be used in the production of the three-dimensional structure **200**, and various organic base materials and inorganic base materials that have been conventionally used for the production of circuit boards can be used. As specific examples of an organic base material, there are the based materials made of epoxy resin, acrylic resin, polycarbonate resin, polyimide resin, polyphenylene sulfide resin, polyphenylene ether resin, cyanate resin, benzoxazine resin, bismaleimide resin, and the like.

As the epoxy resin, there is no particular limitation so as long as it is epoxy resin configuring the various organic substrates that can be used in the production of a circuit board. Specifically, for example, bisphenol A-type epoxy resin, bisphenol F-type epoxy resin, bisphenol S-type epoxy resin, aralkyl epoxy resin, phenol novolac-type epoxy resin, alkyl phenol novolac-type epoxy resin, biphenol-type epoxy resin, naphthalene-type epoxy resin, dicyclopentadiene-type epoxy resin, aromatic aldehyde containing phenols and phenolic hydroxyl group and epoxy compound of its condensation product, triglycidyl isocyanurate, alicyclic epoxy resin and the like may be used. In addition, brominated or phosphorus-modified epoxy resin, nitrogen-containing resin, silicon-containing resin and the like for providing flame resistance may also be used. Moreover, as the epoxy resin and resin, the

foregoing epoxy resins and resins may be used alone or in combination of two or more types.

When configuring the three-dimensional structure **200** with the respective resins, generally speaking, a curing agent is added for hardening the resin. There is no particular limitation in the curing agent so as long as it can be used as a curing agent. Specifically, for example, dicyandiamide, phenolic curing agent, acid anhydride curing agent, aminotriazine novolac curing agent, cyanate resin and the like may be used.

As the phenolic curing agent, for example, a novolac type, an aralkyl type, a terpene type or the like may be used. In addition, phosphorus-modified phenol resin, phosphorus-modified cyanate resin, or the like for providing flame resistance may also be used. Moreover, as the curing agent, the foregoing curing agents may be used alone or in combination of two or more types.

Since a concave part **3** for the circuit is formed as the circuit pattern on the surface of the three-dimensional structure **200** in the wiring gutter forming step based on laser beam machining, it is preferable to use resin or the like with favorable absorbance (UV absorbance) of laser beams in a wavelength region of 100 nm to 600 nm. For example, specifically, polyimide resin or the like may be used.

The three-dimensional structure **200** may contain a filler. As the filler, inorganic fine particles or organic fine particles may be used, and there is no particular limitation. As a result of containing a filler, the filler will be exposed on the laser beam machining part and the adhesion of the plating (conductor **5**) and the resin (three-dimensional structure **200**) based on the unevenness of the filler will improve.

As the materials for configuring the inorganic fine particles, specifically, for example, high-dielectric filling materials such as aluminum oxide (Al_2O_3), magnesium oxide (MgO), boron nitride (BN), aluminum nitride (AlN), and silica (SiO_2); magnetic filling materials such as hard ferrite; inorganic flame retardants such as magnesium hydroxide ($\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$), aluminum hydroxide ($\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$), antimony trioxide (Sb_2O_3), antimony pentoxide (Sb_2O_5), guanidine salt, zinc borate, and zinc stannate; talc ($\text{Mg}_3(\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10})(\text{OH})_2$), barium sulfate (BaSO_4), calcium carbonate (CaCO_3), mica and the like may be used. As the inorganic fine particles, the inorganic fine particles may be used alone or in combination of two or more types. Since these inorganic fine particles have a high degree of freedom of thermal conductivity, relative permittivity, flame resistance, particle size distribution, and color tone, they can be highly filled easily based on appropriate blending and particle size design when selectively exhibiting the intended function. Moreover, although there is no particular limitation, it is preferable to use a filler having an average particle size that is not greater than the thickness of the insulating layer; specifically, a filler having an average particle size of preferably 0.01 μm to 10 μm , and more preferably 0.05 μm to 5 μm .

Moreover, the inorganic fine particles may be subject to surface treatment with a silane coupling agent for increasing the dispersibility in the three-dimensional structure **200**. Moreover, the three-dimensional structure **200** may also contain a silane coupling agent for increasing the dispersibility of the inorganic fine particles in the three-dimensional structure **200**. There is no particular limitation in the silane coupling agent that may be used. Specifically, for example, silane coupling agents of epoxy silane, mercapto silane, amino silane, vinyl silane, styryl silane, methacryloxy silane, acryloxy silane, titanate and the like may be used. As the silane coupling agent, the foregoing silane coupling agents may be used alone or in combination of two or more types.

Moreover, the three-dimensional structure **200** may contain a dispersant for increasing the dispersibility of the inorganic fine particles in the three-dimensional structure **200**. There is no particular limitation in the dispersant that may be used. Specifically, for example, dispersants of alkyl ether, sorbitan ester, alkyl polyether amine, macromolecular dispersant and the like may be used. As the dispersant, the foregoing dispersants may be used alone or in combination of two or more types.

Moreover, as specific examples of the organic fine particles that can be used as the filler, used may be, for example, rubber fine particles and the like.

There is no particular limitation in the form of the three-dimensional structure **200**. Specifically, it may be a sheet, a film, a prepreg, a three-dimensionally shaped compact or the like. There is no particular limitation in the thickness of the three-dimensional structure **200**, and, for example, in the case of a sheet, a film, a prepreg or the like, the thickness is, for example, 10 to 2000 μm , preferably 10 to 500 μm , more preferably 10 to 200 μm , more preferably 20 to 200 μm , and more preferably around 20 to 100 μm .

Moreover, the three-dimensional structure **200** may be formed into a three-dimensionally shaped compact by placing the material to become the three-dimensional structure **200** in, for example, a mold or a frame, and performing pressurization and hardening thereto, or a sheet, a film or a prepreg may be punched and hardened, or hardened through heating and pressurization in order to form the three-dimensionally shaped compact or the like.

As shown in FIG. 12, the pad part **107** may also be provided on the surface of the three-dimensional structure **200**. The pad part **107** is an electrode pad that is in conduction with the internal circuit of the three-dimensional structure **200**, or a bonding pad for mounting components on the three-dimensional structure **200**, or the like. If the wiring **106** is connected to the electrode pad **107**, the wiring **106** will be connected to the internal circuit of the three-dimensional structure **200** that is in conduction with the electrode pad **107**. Meanwhile, if the wiring **106** is connected to the bonding pad **107**, the wiring **106** will be connected to the components mounted on the bonding pad **107**.

In the foregoing case, as shown in FIG. 13, the pad part **107** may be formed integrally with the wiring **106** by being embedded on the surface of the three-dimensional structure **200** (by embedding a part or all of the pad part **107**). As the method of forming the pad part **107** integrally with the wiring **106** by being embedded on the surface of the three-dimensional structure **200**, for example, in the wiring gutter forming step of FIG. 9B described above, a hole for the pad part is formed in succession with the wiring gutter **103**, in the catalyst depositing step of FIG. 9C described above, the plating catalyst **104** is also deposited in the hole for the pad part, in the coating removing step of FIG. 9D described above, the plating catalyst **104** in the hole for the pad part is caused to remain, and in the plating processing step of FIG. 9E described above, the plated metal **105** is also precipitated in the hole for the pad part via electroless plating so as to form the pad part **107**. Note that, in FIG. 13, reference numeral **300** shows the semiconductor device in which a component **110** such as a semiconductor chip is mounted on the pad part **107** of the three-dimensional structure **200**.

Meanwhile, as shown in FIG. 14, the pad part **107** may be mounted subsequently on the surface of the three-dimensional structure **200** separately from the wiring **106** after the wiring **106** is formed. However, in the foregoing case, as shown in FIG. 14A, if the entire wiring conductor **105** is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring **103**, since the

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wiring conductor **105** is not protruding outside the surface of the three-dimensional structure **200**, if the end part of the wiring **106** and the end part of the pad part **107** are merely placed together, the wiring conductor **105** and the pad part **107** cannot achieve a favorable contact, and a connection failure will occur. Thus, as shown in FIG. 14B, if the entire wiring conductor **105** is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring **103**, it is important to place the pad part **107** on the end part of the wiring **106** by being overlapped in a predetermined amount so that the wiring conductor **105** and the pad part **107** will contact each other reliably.

With the example illustrated in FIG. 12, the wiring **106** extends across three mutually intersecting adjacent faces **200a**, **200b**, **200c** of the three-dimensional structure **200**, but without limitation thereto, it may also extend across two adjacent faces **200a**, **200b**; **200b**, **200c** or extend across four or more adjacent faces. Moreover, the wiring **106** may pass through a corner part of the mountain line, pass through a corner part of a valley line, or pass through both corner parts. Moreover, the wiring **106** is not limited to a linear shape, and may extend in a curved shape, or be branched as illustrated in FIG. 12. Moreover, for example, the wiring **106** may also extend in the horizontal direction across the vertical side faces configuring the difference in level in FIG. 12.

The width of at least a part of the gutter for wiring preferably is preferably 20 μm or less in the three-dimensional structure **200**. More preferably, the width of at least a part of the gutter for wiring is 20 to 0.5 μm . Yet more preferably, the width of at least a part of the gutter for wiring is 15 μm or less. The width of the wiring gutter here means the width indicated by the letter L in FIG. 22.

In regard to the wiring in which at least a part of the wiring conductor is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring, at least a part of the distance between adjacent wirings (distance between wirings) is preferably 50 μm or less in a wiring pattern. More preferably, at least a part of the distance is 30 μm or less, or 20 μm or less. The distance between wirings here means the distance indicated by the letter S in FIG. 22.

One aspect of the three-dimensional structure with wirings according to the present embodiment has an advantage in which the electrical interconnection line density can be improved more than when configuring an electrical connection using the conventional wire bonding method. For example, it is more difficult for the wire bonding method to improve the wiring density than for the three-dimensional structure with wirings of the present application, for the following reasons: with the wire bonding method, the wire spacing cannot be narrowed in consideration of the sweep amount of the wire; and, because the wire for electrically connecting the electrode pads by means of wire bonding is in the air between the electrode pads, when some sort of external force is applied to the wire, for example when resin is applied to the bonded wire in order to seal the surface mounted components, poor connection is caused due to a wire flow, the wire is caused to move and come into contact with an adjacent wire, and an electric failure such as a short circuit occurs. The wire bonding also lacks flexibility in the design of the interconnect line because wire pads need to be arranged in a regular manner.

Another embodiment of the three-dimensional structure **200** is a three-dimensional structure in which a wiring is formed on a surface, the three-dimensional structure having an insulating resin layer that contains a filler formed from at least one element selected from typical non-metal elements and typical metal elements, wherein a gutter for wiring is

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formed on a surface of the insulating resin layer, and at least a part of a wiring conductor is embedded in the gutter for wiring.

FIG. 23 is a cross section showing an example of yet another embodiment of the three-dimensional structure **200**. In the three-dimensional structure **200**, wirings **902** are embedded in a surface of an insulating resin layer **903** that is formed from resin containing a filler **901**. A filler of any shape can appropriately be used as the filler **901**, but a spherical filler **901** is used in the illustrated embodiment.

In the present embodiment, the filler **901** is contained in the insulating resin layer **903**. As the filler **901**, inorganic fine particles or organic fine particles may be used.

Also, in the three-dimensional structure **200** of the present embodiment, it is preferred that the filler **901** be formed so as not to be destroyed in the surface of the insulating resin layer **903** that is formed from the resin containing the filler **901**, and that contact surfaces of the wirings **902** to the insulating resin layer **903** be shaped into concave/convex forms in accordance with the shape of the filler **901** protruding toward the contact surface. According to the present embodiment, as a result of containing the filler **901**, the filler **901** will be exposed on the laser beam machining part without being destroyed, and the adhesion of the plating and the resin based on the unevenness of the protruding filler **901** will improve.

It is preferred that the inorganic fine particles include a filler that does not cause metal precipitation associated with a plating process. Above all, it is preferred to use an inorganic filler formed from at least one element included in the typical non-metal elements or typical metal elements shown in a periodic table.

In addition, from the perspective of maintaining the insulation properties of the insulating resin layer, it is preferred that a principal material of the inorganic filler (inorganic fine particles) to be contained have an electrical resistivity of $10^5 \Omega\text{m}$ or higher, or more preferably $10^{10} \Omega\text{m}$ or higher.

Moreover, it is preferred that a filler that contains an element included in transition metal and causes metal precipitation associated with a plating process, not be included in the insulating layer as much as possible.

Among such fillers included in transition metal and causing metal precipitation associated with a plating process, there exists a filler with low electrical resistance, and if this type of filler is put in the insulating resin layer, insulation deterioration could happen between the fine wirings. In a case where the insulating layer contains a filler that causes metal precipitation associated with a plating process, the filler being, for example, fine particles of Cu, Ni, Cr, Pd or the like or fine particles having Cu, Ni, Cr, Pd or the like as its main component, there is a possibility that the plating is precipitated on the entire surface of the insulating resin layer. For instance, in a step subsequent to a gutter wiring pattern formation step in the present embodiment, when performing a core application process for forming a plating catalyst selectively on a gutter wiring pattern portion and then forming a wiring conductor selecting on core-applied part by plating, the filler, which is contained beforehand in the insulating resin layer and causes metal precipitation associated with a plating process, causes precipitation of the plating not only on the wiring part but also on the surface of the insulating resin layer, resulting in poor formation of wirings. For this reason, as the filler contained in the insulating resin layer, it is preferred that the filler that causes metal precipitation associated with a plating process not be practically mixed intentionally in the material of the insulating resin material.

According to the present embodiment, therefore, it is preferred that the insulating resin layer not practically contain a

filler that causes metal precipitation associated with a plating process. Even if a small amount of such filler is contained in the insulating resin layer, the content of the filler in an insulating material composition of the insulating resin layer is preferably less than 1.0 mass percent, or more preferably less than 0.5 mass percent, less than 0.1 mass percent, or less than 0.01 mass percent.

Specific examples of the material for constituting the inorganic fine particles include: high-dielectric filling materials such as aluminum oxide (Al_2O_3), magnesium oxide (MgO), boron nitride (BN), aluminum nitride (AlN), and silica (SiO_2); magnetic filling materials such as hard ferrite; inorganic flame retardants such as magnesium hydroxide ($\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$), aluminum hydroxide ($\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$), antimony trioxide (Sb_2O_3), antimony pentoxide (Sb_2O_5), guanidine salt, zinc borate, and zinc stannate; talc ($\text{Mg}_3(\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10})(\text{OH})_2$); barium sulfate (BaSO_4); calcium carbonate (CaCO_3); and mica. As the inorganic fine particles, the inorganic fine particles may be used alone or in combination of two or more types. Since these inorganic fine particles have a high degree of freedom of thermal conductivity, relative permittivity, flame resistance, particle size distribution, and color tone, they can be highly filled easily based on appropriate blending and particle size design when selectively exhibiting the intended function.

Moreover, the inorganic fine particles may be subjected to surface treatment with a silane coupling agent for increasing the dispersibility in the insulating base material. The insulating base material may also contain a silane coupling agent for increasing the dispersibility of the inorganic fine particles in the insulating base material. Specific examples of the silane coupling agent include silane coupling agents of epoxy silane, mercapto silane, amino silane, vinyl silane, styryl silane, methacryloxy silane, acryloxy silane, and titanate. As the silane coupling agent, the foregoing silane coupling agents may be used alone or in combination of two or more types.

The insulating resin layer may contain a dispersant for improving the dispersibility of the inorganic fine particles in the insulating resin layer. Specific example of the dispersant include dispersants of alkyl ether, sorbitan ester, alkyl polyether amine, and macromolecular dispersant. As the dispersant, the foregoing dispersants may be used alone or in combination of two or more types.

Specific examples of the organic fine particles include rubber fine particles.

It is preferred that an average particle size of the filler be equal to or less than the thickness of the insulating resin layer. Preferably, the average particle size of the filler is equal to or less than $\frac{1}{2}$, or more preferably equal to or less than $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$, of the width of the gutter for wiring.

Consequently, the shape of the formed gutter for wiring becomes much closer to the intended shape, so the width of the gutter for wiring can be formed with more stable dimensions. Such a configuration of the gutter for wiring has advantages in the stability of a wiring resistance value and in preventing or inhibiting the occurrence of short circuits between wirings or a decrease in reliability of insulation between the wirings in a section where the insulation distance between the wirings is narrower than the designed wiring width.

Moreover, for the purpose of ensuring better insulation properties, the average particle size of the filler contained in the insulating resin layer in which wirings are formed, is preferably equal to or less than $\frac{1}{2}$, or more preferably equal to or less than $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$, of the distance between adjacent gutter wirings.

In addition, in order to stably form the recessed gutter for wiring into the intended depth, the average particle size of the

filler contained in the insulating resin layer in which wirings are formed, is preferably equal to or less than $\frac{1}{2}$, or more preferably equal to or less than $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$, of the depth of a recessed portion of the gutter for wiring.

It is even more preferred that the average particle size of the filler be equal to or less than $\frac{1}{2}$, or more preferably $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$, of a narrow section in the L (width) of the wirings that are closest to each other in a wiring pattern to be formed or S (distance) between the wirings based on L/S.

More specifically, the average particle size is preferably 0.01 to 10 μm , and more preferably 0.05 to 5 μm . Having the particle size of the filler in these ranges can further facilitate formation of a surface resin layer, which is an insulating resin layer in which a surface thereof does not contain a filler, and can improve the adhesion to the wiring in the wiring gutter where the filler is exposed. The average particle size of the filler that is smaller than the aforementioned ranges is likely to reduce the effect of adhesion that is obtained by the concave/convex form created by the protruding filler. However, the average particle size of the filler that is greater than these ranges is likely to prevent formation of a fine wiring gutter. Even if a fine wiring gutter can be formed, the recessed gutter for wiring might not be able to be formed stably into the intended shape (width or depth), and the cross-sectional shapes of the wirings might fluctuate significantly, resulting in instability of signal transmission speed. Furthermore, because a skin effect occurs when an electrical signal of high frequency flows through the wirings, the average particle size of the filler that exceeds these ranges results in expanding the unevenness on the interface between the wiring gutter where the filler is exposed and the wiring conductor, increasing the resistance value and hence resistance loss.

The average particle size can be measured by a light scattering method using a laser diffraction particle size analyzer, and obtained as a sphere equivalent diameter (number average diameter).

The shape of the filler can be a spherical shape, although not particularly limited thereto. Other than a spherical shape, a granular-type filler may be used as well. Above all, it is preferred to use a spherical filler.

It is preferred that the content of the filler be 10 to 95 mass percent, more preferably 30 to 90 mass percent, or yet more preferably 50 to 85 mass percent, with respect to the total amount of the hardened resin base material, which constitutes the insulating resin layer.

As long as the content of the filler falls within these ranges or is gradually increased, the thermal expansion of the resin base material can be made proximate to the thermal expansion of a conductor circuit to be formed, improving the reliability of the substrate upon heating. The content of the filler that is lower than these ranges creates poor adhesion between the circuit layer and the insulating base material and increases thermal expansion, resulting in a possibility of a decrease in reliability of the substrate upon heating. However, the content of the filler that is greater than these ranges causes the filler to expose from the surface of the insulating resin layer, resulting in a possibility of lowered fluidity and hence the occurrence of blur when staking the insulating resin layer on another base material.

At least a part of the recessed gutter for wiring in the three-dimensional structure 200 of the present embodiment preferably has a width of 20 μm or less. More preferably, at least a part of the recessed gutter for wiring has a width of 20 to 0.5 μm .

Unlike using the CMP method, the present embodiment can form the filler 901 on the exposed surface of the insulating resin layer 903 without destroying it. In other words, when the

CMP method is used, the filler **901** on the surface of the insulating resin layer **903** is destroyed and exposed, as shown in FIG. **24**. In the three-dimensional structure **200** of the present embodiment, however, the filler **901** in the vicinity of the exposed surface of the insulating resin layer **903** keeps its shape without being destroyed, as shown in FIG. **23**. The resin component here is a component other than the filler **901** that forms the insulating resin layer **903**, such as a curing agent and a dispersant, in addition to resin.

Because the three-dimensional structure **200** of the present embodiment has the improved adhesion as described above, each of the wirings **902** can be formed to have a narrow width. Specifically, the ratio between the width (L) and height (T) of each wiring **902** (L/T) is preferably set between 0.1 and 30, so that the width of the wiring **902** can be reduced, and a three-dimensional structure with wirings of high precision can be obtained. If the ratio L/T is lower than this range, the resultant three-dimensional structure might not become practical. However, when the ratio L/T is greater than this range, the precision of the resultant three-dimensional structure (density of the circuit) might not be able to be increased. It should be noted that the wiring **902** can be formed on a solid electrode and the like, in which case the upper limit of the ratio (L/T) does not have to be set.

Because the present embodiment can accomplish high adhesion regardless of the height T of each wiring **902**, the height T (depth) of each wiring **902** can easily be set. The present embodiment, therefore, can easily obtain a three-dimensional structure in which a surface thereof is provided with the wirings **902** of different depths.

The other configurations of the present embodiment, such as a configuration in which the recessed gutter for wiring is formed on the surface of the three-dimensional structure and a configuration in which at least a part of the wiring conductor is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring, can be implemented by the aspects same as those of the embodiments described above.

(Fourth Embodiment)

The same reference numeral is used for members which are the same as or correspond to the members of the third embodiment, and only the characteristic portions of the fourth embodiment are explained. As shown in FIG. **15**, while using the configuration of the three-dimensional structure **200** of the third embodiment as the premise, this fourth embodiment relates to a three-dimensional structure **200** including a multilayered circuit board **120**, wherein an end part (shown with a black circle in the diagram) of the internal circuits **120a** faces a vertical wall **200b** of the side face of the multilayered circuit board **120**, and a wiring **106** realizes an interlayer connection of the internal circuits **120a** of the multilayered circuit board **120** by being connected to the end part of the internal circuits **120a**. In this case also, at least a part of the wiring conductor may not be embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring across the entire length of the recessed gutter for wiring, or it may be embedded at one portion, embedded at a plurality of portions, or embedded partially or intermittently in the entire length of the recessed gutter for wiring. Moreover, the recessed gutter for wiring extends across mutually intersecting adjacent faces or on a planar surface or a curved surface (including a bent curved surface, a concave curved surface, a convex curved surface, and a curved surface of the combinations thereof) of the three-dimensional structure.

According to the three-dimensional structure **200** configured as described above, the wiring **106** functions as an external wiring for achieving the interlayer connection. In other words, forming a via hole as a hole for interlayer connection is conventionally known as a technique of interlayer connection

in the multilayered circuit board **120**. However, since a via hole is disposed on the internal circuit of the multilayered circuit board **120**, there was a problem in that the wiring effective area of the internal circuit would decrease by the size of the via holes disposed thereon. The three-dimensional structure **200** of the fourth embodiment can avoid this problem since the embedded-type wiring **106** that passes through the vertical wall **200b** of the side face of the multilayered circuit board **120** achieves the interlayer connection of the multilayered circuit board **120**. Moreover, the external wiring **106** for achieving the interlayer connection can be easily provided on the vertical wall **200b** of the multilayered circuit board **120**.

As illustrated in FIG. **15**, the wiring **106** that passes through the vertical wall **200b** of the side face of the multilayered circuit board **120** may take a detour for connecting to the internal circuit **120a** of the respective layers, obliquely pass through the vertical wall **200b**, or pass through the vertical wall **200b** so that it is not connected to an internal circuit of a predetermined layer.

(Fifth Embodiment)

An embodiment of a case where the three-dimensional structure is configured such that the semiconductor chip mounted on the insulating base material is coated with insulating resin (as described above, an insulating organic material such as resin or an insulating organic material such as ceramics as represented by silica (SiO₂) may also be used in substitute for the insulating resin) is now explained. Note that the same reference numeral is used for members which are the same as or correspond to the members of the preceding embodiment, and only the characteristic portions of the fifth embodiment are explained. FIG. **16** is a cross section showing a three-dimensional structure **500** according to the fifth embodiment. The three-dimensional structure **500** is a semiconductor device in which a semiconductor chip **503** mounted on an insulating base material **501** is coated with insulating resin **505**. A three-dimensional wiring **511** is provided on the surface of the semiconductor device **500**. Specifically, the three-dimensional wiring **511** is provided to the surface of the semiconductor device **500** as a result of a recessed gutter for wiring **507** extending between mutually intersecting adjacent faces of the semiconductor device **500** being formed, and at least a part of a wiring conductor **510** being embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring **507**. The semiconductor chip **503** may be coated with the insulating resin **505** in its entirety, or may be coated partially only at the portion where the wiring **511** is to be formed. In this case also, at least a part of the wiring conductor may not be embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring across the entire length of the recessed gutter for wiring, or it may be embedded at one portion, embedded at a plurality of portions, or embedded partially or intermittently in the entire length of the recessed gutter for wiring. Moreover, the recessed gutter for wiring extends across mutually intersecting adjacent faces or on a planar surface or a curved surface (including a bent curved surface, a concave curved surface, a convex curved surface, and a curved surface of the combinations thereof) of the three-dimensional structure.

Another end of a connection line **512** in which one end leads to a bonding pad **504** of the semiconductor chip **503** faces the surface of the insulating resin **505**, and the wiring **511** connects the other end of the connection line **512** and the electrode pad **502** of the insulating base material **501**.

This kind of semiconductor device **500** can be produced, for example, based on the following production method.

Moreover, as shown in FIG. **17A**, the semiconductor chip **503** mounted on the insulating base material **501** is coated

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with the insulating resin **505** (resin coating step). As the usable insulating resin **505**, resin seal materials that have been generally used from the past for sealing the surface of a semiconductor chip in order to protect the semiconductor chip can be used without any particular limitation. Moreover,

with respect to the technique of coating the semiconductor chip **503** with the insulating resin **505**, resin sealing techniques that have been generally used from the past for sealing the surface of a semiconductor chip in order to protect the semiconductor chip can be used without any particular limitation.

Subsequently, as shown in FIG. **17B**, the resin coating **506** is formed on the surface of the insulating resin **505** and the surface of the insulating base material **501** (coating forming step). As the usable resin coating **506**, for example, those similar to the resin coating **3** explained in the first embodiment can be used without any particular limitation.

Subsequently, as shown in FIG. **17C**, a wiring gutter **507** having a depth that is greater than the thickness of the resin coating **506** and including a communication hole **508** that leads to the bonding pad **504** of the semiconductor chip **503** is formed by performing laser beam machining from an outer surface side of the insulating resin **505** or an outer surface side of the insulating base material **501** (wiring gutter forming step).

Subsequently, as shown in FIG. **18A**, the plating catalyst **509** or its precursor is deposited on the surface of the wiring gutter **507**, for example, as with the first embodiment (catalyst depositing step).

Subsequently, as shown in FIG. **18B**, the resin coating **506** is removed by being dissolved or swelled as with the first embodiment (coating removing step).

Subsequently, as shown in FIG. **18C**, after the resin coating **506** is removed, the electroless plating coating **510** is formed, as with the first embodiment, only at a site where the plating catalyst **509** or a plating catalyst **509** formed from its precursor remains (plating processing step). The electroless plating coating **510** formed inside the communication hole **508** will configure the connection line **512**. In substitute for forming the communication hole **508**, the connection line **512** made of a conductor extending outward from the bonding pad **504** of the semiconductor chip **503** may also be provided in advance.

As with the fifth embodiment, if the three-dimensional structure **500** is a three-dimensional structure configured such that the semiconductor chip **503** mounted on the insulating base material **501** is coated with the insulating resin **505**, since a recessed gutter for wiring **507** is not formed on the surface of the semiconductor chip **503** made of silicon wafer and a recessed gutter for wiring **507** is formed on the surface of the insulating resin **505**, there is an advantage in that the recessed gutter for wiring **507** can be formed easily.

Moreover, the wiring **511** is a wiring for electrically connecting the bonding pad **504** of the semiconductor chip **503** to the electrode pad **502** of the insulating base material **501** via the connection line **512**.

The foregoing production method was related to the semiconductor chip **503** mounted on the insulating base material **501**, but it is not limited thereto, and the production method can similarly applied to a semiconductor chip that is not mounted on an insulating base material, a passive element that is mounted on an insulating base material, or a passive element is not mounted on an insulating base material.

Moreover, although the foregoing production method was related to a case of forming the wiring gutter **507** including the communication hole **508** that leads to the bonding pad **504** of the semiconductor chip **503**, it is not limited thereto, and the production method can similarly applied to a wiring gutter

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which is in communication with another end of a connection line in which one end leads to a bonding pad of the semiconductor chip, a wiring gutter which is in communication with another end of an interconnect line in which one end leads to the semiconductor chip or the passive element, or a wiring gutter including a connection hole leading to the semiconductor chip or the passive element.

(Sixth Embodiment)

Another embodiment of the three-dimensional structure configured such that a semiconductor chip mounted on an insulating base material is coated with insulating resin (as described above, an insulating organic material such as resin or an insulating organic material such as ceramics as represented by silica (SiO_2) may also be used in substitute for the insulating resin) is now explained. Note that the same reference numeral is used for members which are the same as or correspond to the members of the previous embodiments, and only the characteristic portions of the sixth embodiment are explained. FIG. **19A** to FIG. **19C** are cross sections showing mutually different examples of a three-dimensional structure **600** according to the sixth embodiment. The three-dimensional structure **600** is a semiconductor device in which a plurality of semiconductor chips **603** are mounted on an insulating base material **601** in a state of being stacked in multiple stages, and the semiconductor chip **603** is coated with insulating resin **605**. The semiconductor chip **603** may be coated with the insulating resin **605** in its entirety, or may be coated partially only at the portion where the wiring **611** is to be formed. Note that, in this case also, at least a part of the wiring conductor may not be embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring across the entire length of the recessed gutter for wiring, or it may be embedded at one portion, embedded at a plurality of portions, or embedded partially or intermittently in the entire length of the recessed gutter for wiring. Moreover, the recessed gutter for wiring extends across mutually intersecting adjacent faces or on a planar surface or a curved surface (including a bent curved surface, a concave curved surface, a convex curved surface, and a curved surface of the combinations thereof) of the three-dimensional structure.

Another end of an interconnect line **612** in which one end leads to the semiconductor chip **603** faces the surface of the insulating resin **605**, and the wiring **611** connects a plurality of semiconductor chips **603** by connecting the other ends of the interconnect lines **612**.

In the sixth embodiment, the three-dimensional structure **600** is a stacked chip package for achieving the further downsizing and higher densification among the multi chip modules.

Subsequently, an external wiring **611** for connecting the chips is formed on the vertical wall of the side face or the upper surface of the stacked chip package **600**.

According to the stacked chip package **600** configured as described above, the wiring **611** will function as an external wiring for connecting the chips as an alternative to the conventional through silicon via technique or the multistage wire bonding technique. In other words, as a technique for connecting semiconductor chips in a stacked chip package **600** in which a plurality of semiconductor chips **603** are stacked in multiple stages, conventionally known are the through silicon via technique and the multistage wire bonding technique. However, with through silicon via, since via is disposed on the circuit of a semiconductor chip **603**, there was a problem in that the wiring effective area of the circuit in the chip **603** would decrease by the size of the disposed via. Moreover, with multistage wire bonding, in addition to the lack of reliability as described in the background art, there are problems in that the mounting area is large and that high densification

cannot be achieved. The stacked chip package 600 of the sixth embodiment forms an embedded-type external wiring 611 for connecting the chips on the vertical wall of the side face or the upper surface of the stacked chip package 600, and the external wiring 611 connects the plurality of chips built into the stacked chip package 600 via the interconnect line 612. Thus, the foregoing problems can be avoided.

FIG. 19A shows a stacked chip package 600 where the thickness of the insulating resin 605 of the upper most part of the stacked chip package 600 is thin, and the external wiring 611 of the upper surface of the stacked chip package 600 is directly connected to the chip 603 of the uppermost layer.

Moreover, FIG. 19B shows a case of forming a vertical hole-type connection hole leading to the chip 603 of the upper most layer on the external wiring 611 of the upper surface of the stacked chip package 600 since the thickness of the insulating resin 605 of the uppermost part of the stacked chip package 600 is thick, and the electroless plating coating formed inside the connection hole (vertical hole) configuring the interconnect line 612. In substitute for forming the connection hole (vertical hole), an interconnect line 612 made of a conductor that extends from the semiconductor chip 603 toward the outside (vertically) may be provided in advance.

Moreover, FIG. 19C shows a case of forming a horizontal hole-type connection hole leading to the chip 603 of the upper most layer on the external wiring 611 of the vertical wall of the side face of the stacked chip package 600 since the thickness of the insulating resin 605 of the uppermost part of the stacked chip package 600 is thick, and the electroless plating coating formed inside the connection hole (horizontal hole) configuring the interconnect line 612. In substitute for forming the connection hole (horizontal hole), an interconnect line 612 made of a conductor that extends from the semiconductor chip 603 toward the outside (horizontally) may be provided in advance.

In FIG. 19A to FIG. 19C, reference numeral 607 shows a recessed gutter for wiring and reference numeral 610 shows a wiring conductor.

(Seventh Embodiment)

Subsequently, a separate embodiment of the three-dimensional structure configured such that a semiconductor chip mounted on an insulating base material is coated with insulating resin (as described above, an insulating organic material such as resin or an insulating organic material such as ceramics as represented by silica (SiO_2) may also be used in substitute for the insulating resin) is now explained. The same reference numeral is used for members which are the same as or correspond to the members of the previous embodiments, and only the characteristic portions of the seventh embodiment are explained. FIG. 20 is a cross section showing the three-dimensional structure 700 according to the seventh embodiment. The three-dimensional structure 700 is a memory card in which a memory package 720 is mounted on a support medium 750. The memory package 720 is configured such that a semiconductor chip 703 is mounted on an insulating base material 701, and the semiconductor chip 703 is coated with insulating resin 705. The semiconductor chip 703 may be coated with the insulating resin 705 in its entirety, or may be coated partially only at the portion where the wiring 711 is to be formed. In this case also, at least a part of the wiring conductor may not be embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring across the entire length of the recessed gutter for wiring, or it may be embedded at one portion, embedded at a plurality of portions, or embedded partially or intermittently in the entire length of the recessed gutter for wiring. Moreover, the recessed gutter for wiring extends across mutually intersecting adjacent faces or on a planar surface or a curved

surface (including a bent curved surface, a concave curved surface, a convex curved surface, and a curved surface of the combinations thereof) of the three-dimensional structure.

In the memory card 700, formed on the surface of the memory package 720 and the surface of the support medium 750 is a three-dimensional wiring 711 in which at least a part of the wiring conductor 710 is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring 707. In other words, a recessed gutter for wiring 707 extending between the mutually intersecting adjacent faces of the memory card 700 is formed on the surface of the memory card 700, and at least a part of the wiring conductor 710 is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring 707. In FIG. 20, reference numeral 715 shows a pad part for electrically connecting to an external device.

With the memory card 700 configured as described above, a card case is no longer required, and the further downsizing of the memory card as a product can be achieved.

(Eighth Embodiment)

An embodiment of a case where three-dimensional structure is configured such that the passive element is coated with an insulating resin (as described above, an insulating organic material such as resin or an insulating organic material such as ceramics as represented by silica (SiO_2) may also be used in substitute for the insulating resin) is now explained. Note that the same reference numeral is used for members which are the same as or correspond to the members of the previous embodiments, and only the characteristic portions of the eighth embodiment are explained. FIG. 21 is a cross section showing a three-dimensional structure 800 according to the eighth embodiment. The three-dimensional structure 800 is a magnetic head module in which a magnetic head 820 is mounted on a harness 850. The magnetic head 820 is an electrical device configured such that a magnetic sensor 830 as a passive element is coated with insulating resin 805. The magnetic sensor 830 may be coated with the insulating resin 805 in its entirety, or may be coated partially only at the portion where the wiring 811 is to be formed. In this case also, at least a part of the wiring conductor may not be embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring across the entire length of the recessed gutter for wiring, or it may be embedded at one portion, embedded at a plurality of portions, or embedded partially or intermittently in the entire length of the recessed gutter for wiring. Moreover, the recessed gutter for wiring extends across mutually intersecting adjacent faces or on a planar surface or a curved surface (including a bent curved surface, a concave curved surface, a convex curved surface, and a curved surface of the combinations thereof) of the three-dimensional structure.

In the magnetic head module 800, formed on the surface of the magnetic head 820 and the surface of the harness 850 is a three-dimensional wiring 811 in which at least a part of the wiring conductor 810 is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring 807. In other words, a recessed gutter for wiring 807 extending between the mutually intersecting adjacent faces of the magnetic head module 800 is formed on the surface of the magnetic head module 800, and at least a part of the wiring conductor 810 is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring 807.

In the magnetic head module 800, another end of an interconnect line 812 in which one end leads to the magnetic sensor 830 faces the surface of the insulating resin 805, and the wiring 811 is connected to the other end of the interconnect line 812. Accordingly, the wiring 811 becomes a wiring that is electrically connected to the magnetic sensor 830 as a passive element via the interconnect line 812.

Since a recessed gutter for wiring 807 is not formed on the surface of the magnetic sensor 830 as a passive element and a

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recessed gutter for wiring **807** is formed on the surface of the insulating resin **805**, there is an advantage in that the recessed gutter for wiring **807** can be formed easily.

In the magnetic head module **800**, since the electrical device is a magnetic head **820**, on the surface of the magnetic head **820**, formed is the three-dimensional wiring **811** in which at least a part of the wiring conductor **810** is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring **807**.

Moreover, when viewing the entire magnetic head module **800** in which the magnetic head **820** is mounted on the harness **850**, on the surface of the magnetic head module **800**, formed is the three-dimensional wiring **811** in which at least a part of the wiring conductor **810** is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring **807**.

In the eighth embodiment, although a case was explained where the magnetic sensor **830** as a passive element is coated with the insulating resin **805** in a state of not being mounted on the insulating base material, the configuration is not limited thereto, and the magnetic sensor **830** may also be coated with the insulating resin **805** in a state of being mounted on the insulating base material.

Embodiments of the present invention were described in detail above, but the foregoing explanations are merely an illustration in all aspects, and the present invention is not limited thereto. It should be understood that numerous modified examples that are not illustrated can be envisioned without deviating from the scope of the present invention.

As described above, the present specification disclosed various embodiments of the present invention. The main modes among the foregoing embodiments are summarized below.

One aspect of the present invention is a method of mounting a semiconductor chip for electrically connecting a bonding pad, which is provided on a surface of a semiconductor chip disposed on an insulating base material surface, to an electrode pad corresponding to the bonding pad formed on the insulating base material surface, the method having: a coating forming step of forming a resin coating on a surface of a path connecting the bonding pad and the electrode pad; a wiring gutter forming step of forming, by laser beam machining, a wiring gutter having a depth that is equal to or greater than a thickness of the resin coating along the path for connecting the bonding pad and the electrode pad; a catalyst depositing step of depositing a plating catalyst or a precursor thereof a surface of the wiring gutter; a coating removing step of removing the resin coating by causing this coating to dissolve or swell in a predetermined liquid; and a plating processing step of forming, after the resin coating is removed, an electroless plating coating only at a site where the plating catalyst or a plating catalyst formed from the plating catalyst precursor remains.

According to this method of mounting a semiconductor chip, the wiring for connecting the semiconductor chip disposed on the insulating base material surface and the electrode of the insulating base material surface can be formed on the insulating base material surface and the semiconductor chip surface in a manner of being formed along the wall of the semiconductor chip and the insulating base material surface. Since the wiring formed as described above is formed on the surface of the insulating base material or the semiconductor chip, it will be stronger in comparison to the wiring formed with wire bonding. Moreover, the wiring will not be damaged due to resin pressure even during the resin sealing. Moreover, accurate wiring can be formed with a simple process by using laser beam machining.

Preferably, the foregoing method of mounting a semiconductor chip further comprises an electrolytic plating step of

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using the formed electroless plating coating as an electrode and performing electrolytic plating in order to thicken a circuit. Although it is relatively time-consuming since the thickening is achieved only with electroless plating, according to the electrolytic plating step, since a wiring of a thin film can be formed by performing electroless plating for a short period of time and the formed electroless plating coating can thereafter be used as the feed electrode, thickening can be achieved in a short period of time.

In the foregoing method of mounting a semiconductor chip, preferably, the resin coating contains a fluorescent substance, and the method further comprises an inspecting step of inspecting a coating removal failure by using emission of light from the fluorescent substance after the coating removing step and before the plating processing step. According to this inspecting step, since the coating removal failure can be confirmed, it is possible to inhibit the formation of the plating film at unwanted portions.

In the foregoing method of mounting a semiconductor chip, preferably, the resin coating is made of swellable resin that is peeled as a result of being swelled in a predetermined liquid from the perspective of facilitating removal.

In the foregoing method of mounting a semiconductor chip, preferably, the thickness of the resin coating is 10 μm or less. If the thickness is too thick, the dimension accuracy tends to deteriorate upon partially removing the resin coating with laser beam machining, and, if the thickness is too thin, the formation of a coating with a uniform film thickness tends to become difficult.

In the foregoing method of mounting a semiconductor chip, preferably, the resin coating is a coating that is formed by applying and subsequently drying a suspension or an emulsion of an elastomer on the insulating base material surface.

In the foregoing method of mounting a semiconductor chip, preferably, the resin coating is formed by transferring the swellable resin coating formed on the support base material to the insulating base material surface.

Another aspect of the present invention is a semiconductor device, wherein a semiconductor chip including a bonding pad is disposed on an insulating base material surface, and the bonding pad is connected to an electrode pad formed on the insulating base material surface via a plating film formed on a surface of the semiconductor chip and on the insulating base material surface.

Yet another aspect of the present invention is a method of connecting semiconductor chips for mutually and electrically connecting bonding pads provided to a plurality of semiconductor chips disposed on an insulating base material surface, the method having: a coating forming step of forming a resin coating on a surface of a path connecting a bonding pad formed on a first semiconductor chip and a bonding pad formed on a second semiconductor chip; a wiring gutter forming step of forming, by laser beam machining, a wiring gutter having a depth that is equal to or greater than a thickness of the resin coating along the path; a catalyst depositing step of depositing a plating catalyst or a precursor thereof on a surface of the wiring gutter; a coating removing step of removing the resin coating by causing this coating to dissolve or swell in a predetermined liquid; and a plating processing step of forming, after the resin coating is removed, an electroless plating coating only at a site where the plating catalyst or a plating catalyst formed from the plating catalyst precursor remains. According to this method of connecting semiconductor chips, since the wiring can be formed to go over the difference in level caused by the semiconductor chip, a plurality of semiconductor chips can be electrically connected on

a substrate with a simple method. Accordingly, the production of a multi chip module and the like can be realized easily.

Yet another aspect of the present invention is a three-dimensional structure in which a wiring is formed on a surface, wherein, on the surface of the three-dimensional structure, a recessed gutter for wiring is formed, extending between mutually intersecting adjacent faces or on a planar surface or a curved surface of the three-dimensional structure, and wherein at least a part of a wiring conductor is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring. According to this three-dimensional structure, since at least a part of the wiring conductor is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring extending between mutually intersecting adjacent faces of the three-dimensional structure, even if the line width of the wiring is thin and narrow, the adhesive strength of the wiring relative to the three-dimensional structure is improved. Consequently, even if the wiring passes through the corner part of a mountain line protruding outward of the three-dimensional structure, problems such as the falling and dislocation of the wiring can be reduced. Moreover, since at least a part of the plated metal is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring, problems such as the wiring being disconnected due to physical external force can also be reduced.

The wiring is a three-dimensional wiring that is provided on the surface of a three-dimensional structure, and the wiring is formed so as to creep along the surface of the three-dimensional structure while being in contact with such surface. Accordingly, there is no need to give consideration to the phenomena such as a wire sweep in the wire bonding, and extremely high wiring density can be achieved. Moreover, only a part of the wiring conductor needs to be embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring, and the other portions of the wiring conductor may be outside the surface of the three-dimensional structure. Needless to say, if the entire wiring conductor is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring, the wiring will not be easily affected from the outside, and problems such as the falling, dislocation and disconnection of the wiring can be inhibited more effectively. In the foregoing case, the surface of the wiring conductor may be flush with the surface of the three-dimensional structure, or may be retreated more inward of the recessed gutter for wiring than the surface of the three-dimensional structure.

In the three-dimensional structure, if a pad part is provided on the surface of the three-dimensional structure, and the wiring is connected to the pad part, the wiring will be connected to the internal circuit of the three-dimensional structure that is in conduction with the pad part, or a component or the like mounted on the pad part.

In the three-dimensional structure, if the three-dimensional structure includes a multilayered circuit board, an end part of an internal circuit faces a vertical wall of a side face of the multilayered circuit board, and the wiring forms an interlayer connection of internal circuits of the multilayered circuit board by being connected to the end part of the internal circuits, the wiring will function as an external wiring for interlayer connection as a substitute for the technique of forming a via hole as the hole for conventional interlayer connection. Consequently, with the conventional technique of forming a via hole, there was a problem in that the wiring effective area of the internal circuit would decrease by the size of the via holes disposed on the internal circuit of the multilayered circuit board, but such a problem can be resolved. Moreover, the external wiring for interlayer connection can be easily formed on the vertical wall of the multilayered circuit board.

In the three-dimensional structure, if the three-dimensional structure is a semiconductor device in which a semiconductor

chip is mounted on an insulating base material, a three-dimensional wiring in which at least a part of the wiring conductor is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring will be formed on the surface of the insulating base material or the surface of the semiconductor chip. The wiring of the foregoing case becomes, as described above, a wiring for electrically connecting the bonding pad provided to the surface of a semiconductor chip disposed on the insulating base material surface to the electrode pad formed on the insulating base material surface.

As other specific examples of the three-dimensional structure, there are, for example, a stacked chip package in which a plurality of semiconductor chips are mounted in a state of being stacked in multiple stages on a three-dimensionally formed circuit board, multilayered circuit board, or insulating base material, a semiconductor device configured such that a semiconductor device (for instance, a memory package or the like) that is mounted on an insulating base material or a semiconductor chip that is not mounted on an insulating base material is coated with insulating resin, a memory card in which the memory package is mounted on a support medium, an electrical device (for instance, a magnetic head or the like) configured such that a passive element (for instance, a resistor, a capacitor, a coil, various sensors or the like) that is mounted on an insulating base material or a passive element that is not mounted on an insulating base material is coated with insulating resin, and a magnetic head module or the like in which the magnetic head is mounted on a harness.

A semiconductor device in which a semiconductor chip is mounted, via the pad part, on the three-dimensional structure is a semiconductor device in which a semiconductor chip is mounted on the three-dimensional structure wherewith a three-dimensional wiring, in which at least a part of the wiring conductor is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring, is formed on its surface.

In the three-dimensional structure, if the three-dimensional structure is a semiconductor device in which a semiconductor chip is mounted on an insulating base material and the semiconductor chip is coated with insulating resin, a three-dimensional wiring in which at least a part of the wiring conductor is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring will be formed on the surface of the insulating base material or the surface of the insulating resin coating the semiconductor chip. Since a recessed gutter for wiring is not formed on the surface of the semiconductor chip made of silicon wafer and a recessed gutter for wiring is formed on the surface of the insulating resin, there is an advantage in that the recessed gutter for wiring can be formed easily.

In the three-dimensional structure, if the three-dimensional structure is a semiconductor device in which a plurality of semiconductor chips are stacked in multiple stages on an insulating base material, and the semiconductor chips are coated with insulating resin, a three-dimensional wiring, in which at least a part of the wiring conductor is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring, will be formed on the surface of the stacked chip package in which further downsizing and higher densification can be sought among the multi chip modules.

In the three-dimensional structure, if one end of a connection line in which the other end leads to a bonding pad of the semiconductor chip faces the surface of the insulating resin, and the wiring connects the one end of the connection line and the electrode pad of the insulating base material, the wiring becomes a wiring for electrically connecting the bonding pad of the semiconductor chip to the electrode pad of the insulating base material via the connection line.

In the three-dimensional structure, if one end of an interconnect line in which the other end leads to the semiconductor chip faces the surface of the insulating resin, and the wiring connects the plurality of semiconductor chips by connecting each interconnect line on the one end, the wiring will function as an external wiring for connecting the semiconductor chips as an alternative to the conventional through silicon via technique or the multistage wire bonding technique. In other words, as a technique for connecting semiconductor chips in a stacked chip package in which a plurality of semiconductor chips are stacked in multiple stages, conventionally known are the through silicon via technique and the multistage wire bonding technique. However, with through silicon via, since via is disposed on the circuit of a semiconductor chip, there was a problem in that the wiring effective area of the circuit in the chip would decrease by the size of the disposed via. Moreover, with multistage wire bonding, in addition to the lack of reliability as described in the background art, there are problems in that the mounting area is large and that high densification cannot be achieved. In light of the foregoing problems, the three-dimensional structure of the present configuration forms an embedded-type external wiring for connecting the chips on the vertical wall of the side face or the upper surface of the stacked chip package, and the external wiring connects the chips built into the three-dimensional structure via the interconnect line. Thus, the foregoing problems can be avoided.

In the three-dimensional structure, if the semiconductor device is a memory package, a three-dimensional wiring, in which at least a part of the wiring conductor is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring, will be formed on the surface of the memory package.

Yet another aspect of the present invention is a memory card in which the memory package is mounted on a support medium, wherein, on a surface of the memory card, a recessed gutter for wiring is formed between mutually intersecting adjacent faces or on a planar surface or a curved surface of the memory card, and wherein at least a part of a wiring conductor is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring. According to the foregoing configuration, formed on the surface of the memory card is a three-dimensional wiring in which at least a part of the wiring conductor is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring.

In the three-dimensional structure, if the three-dimensional structure is an electrical device in which a passive element is coated with insulating resin, a three-dimensional wiring, in which at least a part of the wiring conductor is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring, will be formed on the surface of the electrical device. Since a recessed gutter for wiring is not formed on the surface of the passive element and a recessed gutter for wiring is formed on the surface of the insulating resin, there is an advantage in that the recessed gutter for wiring can be formed easily.

In the three-dimensional structure, if one end of an interconnect line in which the other end leads to the passive element faces the surface of the insulating resin, and the wiring is connected to the one end of the interconnect line, the wiring becomes a wiring that is electrically connected to the passive element via the interconnect line.

In the three-dimensional structure, if the electrical device is a magnetic head, a three-dimensional wiring, in which at least a part of the wiring conductor is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring, will be formed on the surface of the magnetic head.

Yet another aspect of the present invention is a magnetic head module in which the magnetic head is mounted on a harness, wherein, on a surface of the magnetic head module,

a recessed gutter for wiring is formed between mutually intersecting adjacent faces or a planar surface or a curved surface of the magnetic head module, and wherein at least a part of a wiring conductor is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring. According to the foregoing configuration, formed on the surface of the magnetic head module is a three-dimensional wiring in which at least a part of the wiring conductor is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring.

Yet another aspect of the present invention is a method of producing a three-dimensional structure in which a wiring is formed on a surface, the method having: a resin coating step of coating, with insulating resin, a semiconductor chip mounted or not mounted on an insulating base material or a passive element; a coating forming step of forming a resin coating on a surface of the insulating resin or on a surface of the insulating base material; a wiring gutter forming step of forming, by performing laser beam machining from an outer surface side of the insulating resin or an outer surface side of the insulating base material, a wiring gutter which has a depth that is greater than a thickness of the resin coating and which is in communication with one end of a connection line in which the other end leads to a bonding pad of the semiconductor chip, a wiring gutter which is in communication with one end of an interconnect line in which the other end leads to the semiconductor chip or the passive element, a wiring gutter including a communication hole leading to the bonding pad of the semiconductor chip, or a wiring gutter including a connection hole leading to the semiconductor chip or the passive element; a catalyst depositing step of depositing a plating catalyst or a precursor thereof on a surface of the wiring gutter; a coating removing step of removing the resin coating by causing the coating to dissolve or swell in a predetermined liquid; and a plating processing step of forming, after the resin coating is removed, an electroless plating coating only at a site where the plating catalyst or a plating catalyst formed from the plating catalyst precursor remains. According to this method of producing a three-dimensional structure, since a recessed gutter for wiring is not formed on the surface of a semiconductor chip made of silicon wafer or the surface of the passive element and a recessed gutter for wiring is formed on the surface of the insulating resin, there is an advantage in that the recessed gutter for wiring can be formed easily.

Yet another aspect of the present invention is a three-dimensional structure in which a wiring is formed on a surface, the three-dimensional structure having an insulating resin layer that contains a filler formed from at least one element selected from typical non-metal elements and typical metal elements, wherein a recessed gutter for wiring is formed on a surface of the insulating resin layer, and at least a part of a wiring conductor is embedded in the recessed gutter for wiring.

According to such a configuration of the present embodiment, the filler can be exposed practically on a laser beam machining part without being destroyed, and the adhesion between the plating and the resin based on the unevenness created by the protruding filler can be improved.

It is preferred that, in this three-dimensional structure, an average particle size of the filler be equal to or less than $\frac{1}{2}$, or more preferably equal to or less than $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$, of the width of the recessed gutter for wiring. Consequently, the shape of the formed recessed gutter for wiring becomes much closer to the intended shape, so the width of the recessed gutter for wiring can be formed with more stable dimensions. Therefore, the width of the recessed gutter for wiring can be prevented from becoming wider than the intended width. Moreover, not only is it possible to prevent the occurrence of poor electrical

connections such as short circuits between wirings after the subsequent wiring formation process, but also the insulation distance between wirings can be prevented from becoming extremely shorter than the intended designed value, as well as poor insulation between wires and a decrease in reliability of the insulation between wires can be prevented.

Furthermore, in the three-dimensional structure, it is preferred that at least a part of the recessed gutter for wiring have a width of 20 μm or less. It is also preferred that the insulation distance between wires in at least a part of the three-dimensional structure with finished wirings be 50 μm or less.

EXAMPLES

The production method according to the present embodiment is now described more concretely hereinafter using examples. It should be noted that the scope of the present invention is not construed as being limited to the following examples in any way.

Example 1

First of all, the insulating resin layer was formed on a supporting substrate.

As a material for the insulating resin layer, a resin composition that contains bisphenol A-type epoxy resin ("850S" manufactured by DIC Corporation), multifunctional epoxy resin ("VG310108M" manufactured by Printec Corporation), dicyandiamide as a curing agent ("DICY" manufactured by Nippon Carbide Industries Co., Inc.), 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole as a curing accelerator ("2E4MZ" manufactured by Shikoku Chemicals Corporation), spherical fused silica as an inorganic filler ("FB1SDX" with an average particle size of 1.7 μm , manufactured by Denki Kagaku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha), a silane coupling agent ("A-187" manufactured by Momentive Performance Materials Inc.), methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) as a solvent, and N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF), was used.

Three of this sheet-like insulating resin layer (with a thickness of 100 μm) configured by this resin composition were stacked and placed on a circuit formation surface of the supporting substrate, and then a metal mold with an uneven pattern was placed on the outer surface of this resultant stacked sheet configured by the resin composition. This stacked product was vacuum pressurized/heated at 2.0 Mpa and 130° C. for five minutes, which was then heated/cured at an increased temperature of 175° C. for 90 minutes, and thereafter the insulating resin layers were cured. Subsequently, the metal mold with an uneven pattern was removed, so the resultant insulating resin layer on the supporting substrate had a difference in level of 200 μm . This insulating resin layer contains a filler of 75 wt % relative to the cured insulating resin layer.

As a result of observing the surfaces and cross section of the insulating resin layer under an optical microscope, it was confirmed that the filler was not exposed and that a surface resin layer was formed.

A resin coating of styrene-butadiene copolymer (SBR) was formed on the surface of the insulating resin layer into a thickness of 2 μm . Note that the resin coating was formed by applying a methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) suspension (manufactured by Zeon Corporation, with an acid equivalent of 600, a particle size of 200 nm, and a solid content of 15%) of styrene-butadiene copolymer (SBR) to a main surface of the epoxy resin base material and then drying the resultant product at 80° C. for 30 minutes.

Subsequently, the insulating resin layer with the resin coating thereon was laser-machined to form a gutter having a substantially 20 μm -wide and 15 μm -deep rectangular cross section, completing a gutter for wiring.

As the gutter for wiring, a recessed gutter for wiring was formed on an inclined plane of the level difference part, an upper planar surface of the level difference part, and a bottom planar surface of the level difference part.

The laser machining was performed using MODEL 5330, manufactured by ESI, which has a UV-YAG laser. As a result of observing the laser-machined surface under the optical microscope, it was confirmed that the filler was exposed on the laser-machined surface of the insulating resin layer (exposed surface of the recessed gutter for wiring).

Next, the insulating resin layer in which the recessed gutter for wiring is formed was dipped in a cleaner conditioner (surfactant solution, pH<1: C/N3320 manufactured by Rohm and Haas Electronic Materials LLC) and then washed with water. Subsequently, soft etching was performed with a sodium persulfate-sulfuric acid soft etching agent with pH less than 1. Then, a pre-dipping step was performed using PD404 (manufactured by Shipley Far East Ltd., with pH less than 1). Subsequently, the insulating resin layer was dipped in an acidic Pd—Sn colloid solution (CAT44, manufactured by Shipley Far East Ltd.) of pH 1 containing tin chloride and palladium chloride so as to adsorb palladium in a tin-palladium colloid state into the insulating resin layer, the palladium being a core for electroless copper plating. As a result, a plating catalyst or a precursor thereof was deposited on the surface of the insulating resin layer and the surface of the resin coating.

Subsequently, the insulating resin layer was dipped an accelerator chemical solution of pH less than 1 (ACC 19E, manufactured by Shipley Far East Ltd.) so as to generate a palladium core. This palladium core is a plating core for electroless plating.

The insulating resin layer was then dipped in a sodium hydroxide aqueous solution having a concentration of 5% and pH 14 for 10 minutes while being treated with ultrasonic waves. As a result, the resin coating on the surface (SBR coating) became swollen and was peeled nicely. At that moment, there was no fragments or the like of the resin coating remaining on the surface of the insulating resin layer. The insulating resin layer was then dipped in electroless plating solutions (CM328A, CM328L, CM328C, manufactured by Shipley Far East Ltd.) to carry out an electroless copper plating process.

As a result of the electroless copper plating process, an electroless copper plating film having a thickness of 3 to 5 μm was precipitated. After observing, under an SEM (scanning microscope), the surface of the insulating resin layer that was treated with electroless copper plating, an electroless plating film was precisely formed only at a machined section. This electroless plating film is a wiring layer.

The swelling level of the swellable resin coating was obtained as follows.

The SBR suspension, which was applied for forming the swellable resin coating, was applied to a piece of release paper, which was then dried at 80° C. for 30 minutes. In this manner, the resin coating with a thickness of 2 μm was formed. The formed coating was forcibly peeled and obtained as a sample.

Approximately 0.02 g of this sample was weighed. Suppose that the weight of the sample at that moment was the pre-swelling weight m (b). The weighed sample was dipped in a 10-ml sodium hydroxide aqueous solution having a concentration of 5% at 20±2° C. for 15 minutes. Another simple

was similarly dipped in a 10-ml hydrochloric acid aqueous solution (pH 1) having a concentration of 5% at 20±2° C. for 15 minutes.

Subsequently, a centrifugal separation process was performed using a centrifugal separator at 1000 G for 10 minutes, to remove moistures and the like attached to the sample. Then, the weight of the swollen sample obtained after the centrifugal separation process was measured as the post-swelling weight in (a). The swelling level of the resin coating was calculated from the formula of "swelling level SW=(in (a)-m (b))/m(b)×100(%)" based on the pre-swelling weight m (b) and the post-swelling weight m (a). Note that the other conditions were applied according to JIS L1015 8.27 (method for measuring an alkali swelling level).

At this moment, the swelling level relative to the sodium hydroxide aqueous solution having a concentration of 5% and pH 14 was 750%. On the other hand, the swelling level relative to the hydrochloric acid aqueous solution having a concentration of 5% and pH 1 was 3%.

As a result, the steps described above were able to obtain a three-dimensional structure (wiring substrate) in which a filler, not destroyed, is formed on the exposed surface of an insulating resin layer. Because the insulating resin layer is filled up to its surface with the filler keeping its shape in the obtained wiring substrate, the filler can be prevented from being destroyed and deteriorating the characteristics of the base material, such as its thermal expandability and strength. Furthermore, the contact surface between the wiring layer and the insulating resin layer is shaped into a concave/convex form so as to conform to the shape of the protruding filler. Therefore, since the wiring layer and the insulating resin layer come into contact with each other along the concave/convex form of the contact surface therebetween, the adhesion between the wiring layer and the insulating resin layer can be improved.

In addition, the production method in the example described above can deposit the plating catalyst only at a part of the surface of the base material where a wiring needs to be formed, by peeling the swellable resin coating. Consequently, the electroless plating film can precisely be formed only at a section where the plating catalyst is deposited. Moreover, because the swellable resin coating can easily be peeled by the swelling effect, the coating removal step can be performed easily and precisely.

Example 2

Example 2 was executed in the same manner as Example 1, except that a carboxyl group-containing polymer (manufactured by Zeon Corporation, with an acid equivalent of 500, a weight-average molecular weight of 25000, and a solid content of 20%) was used in place of the methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) suspension of styrene-butadiene copolymer (SBR) (manufactured by Zeon Corporation, with an acid equivalent of 600, a particle size of 200 nm, and a solid content of 15%).

At that moment, the swelling level relative to the sodium hydroxide aqueous solution having a concentration of 5% and pH 14 was 1000%. On the other hand, the swelling level relative to the hydrochloric acid aqueous solution having a concentration of 5% and pH 1 was 30%.

As a result, a three-dimensional structure (wiring substrate) that is as excellent as that of Example 1 was obtained.

Comparative Example 1

As a material for the insulating resin layer, a resin composition that contains bisphenol A-type epoxy resin ("850S" manufactured by DIC Corporation), multifunctional epoxy resin ("VG310180M" manufactured by Printec Corporation), dicyandiamide as a curing agent ("DICY" manufactured by Nippon Carbide Industries Co., Inc.), 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole as a curing accelerator ("2E4MZ" manufactured by Shikoku Chemicals Corporation), spherical fused silica as an inorganic filler ("FB-48X" with an average particle size of 14 μm, manufactured by Denki Kagaku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha), a silane coupling agent ("A-187" manufactured by Momentive Performance Materials Inc.), methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) as a solvent, and N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF), was used.

The same steps as those of the examples were carried out, but this comparative example resulted in having significant variations in widths and shapes, so a circuit wiring pattern having the intended wiring width of 20 μm and depth of 15 μm could not be formed stably.

Industrial Applicability

According to the present invention, a wiring for connecting the semiconductor chip disposed on the insulating base material surface and the electrode of the insulating base material surface or a plurality of semiconductor chips disposed on the insulating base material surface can be formed on the insulating base material surface and the semiconductor chip surface in a manner of creeping along the wall of the semiconductor chip and the insulating base material surface. The wiring formed as described above will be stronger in comparison to the wiring formed with wire bonding. Accordingly, the wiring will not be damaged due to resin pressure even during the resin sealing. Moreover, according to the present invention, since the adhesive strength of the wiring relative to the three-dimensional structure is improved in the three-dimensional structure such as a semiconductor device in which a wiring is provided on its surface, problems such as the falling, dislocation and cut of the wiring can be reduced. Accordingly, the present invention can be broadly applied industrially in the technical field of mounting methods of semiconductor chips and three-dimensional structures in which a wiring is provided on its surface.

The invention is claimed:

1. A three-dimensional structure in which a wiring is provided on a surface, comprising:

an insulating resin layer that contains a filler comprising at least one element selected from typical non-metal elements and typical metal elements,

wherein a recessed wiring gutter is provided in a surface of the insulating resin layer, and at least a part of a wiring conductor is embedded in the recessed wiring gutter, wherein an average particle size of the filler is equal to or less than 1/2 of a width of the recessed wiring gutter and is 0.01 μm to 10 μm.

2. The three-dimensional structure according to claim 1, wherein at least a part of the recessed wiring gutter has a width of 20 μm or less.

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